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A STATE DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY AND ARCHIVES

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George N. Fuller, *Editor*



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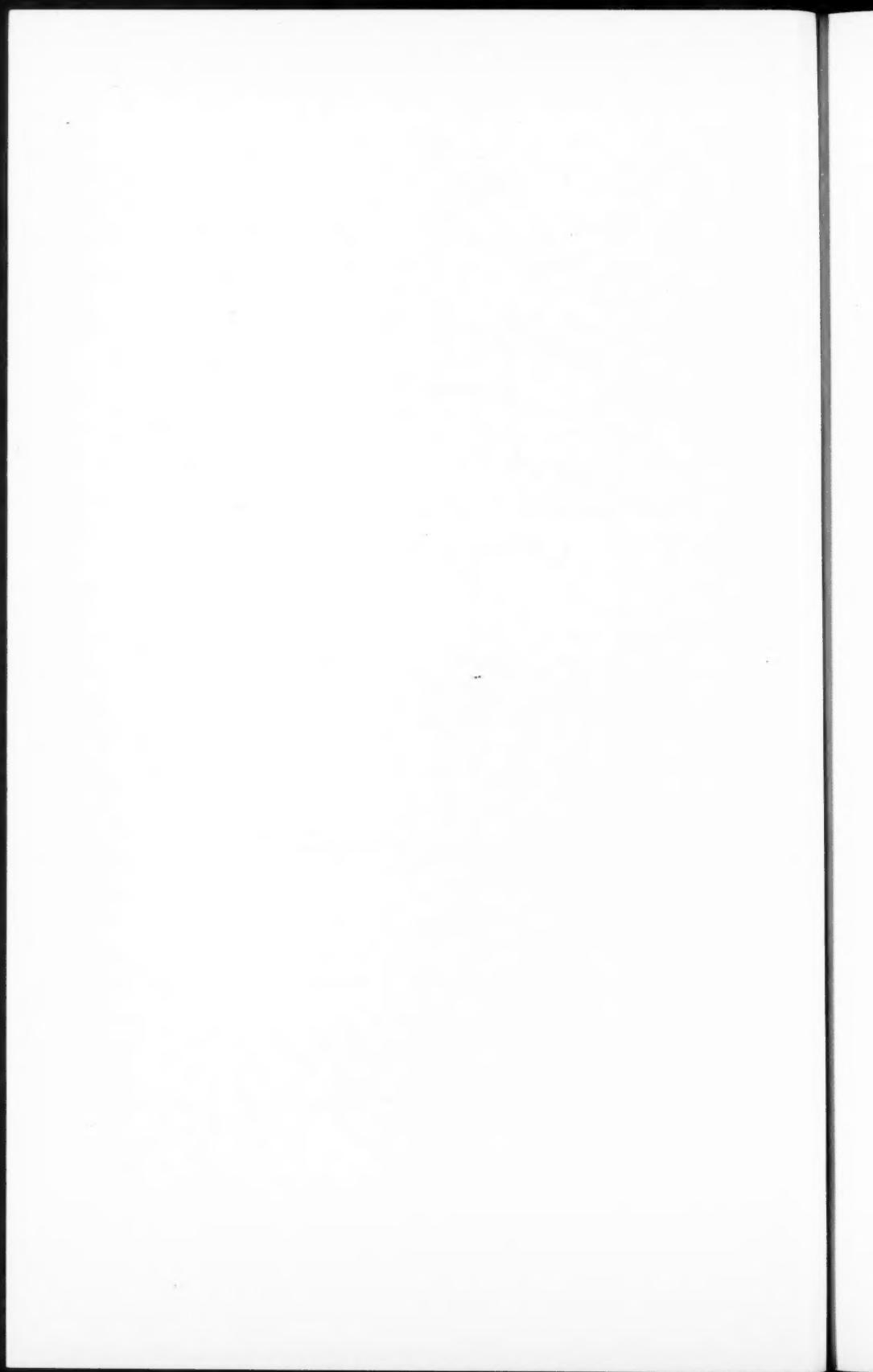
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MICHIGAN HISTORY MAGAZINE

Vol. XXVI

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FIRST AMERICAN FOURTH OF JULY IN MICHIGAN

BY LOUISE RAU
Detroit

ON JULY 3, 1776, John Adams wrote to his wife Abigail: "The second day of July, 1776 . . . I am apt to believe . . . will be celebrated by succeeding generations as the great anniversary Festival. It ought to be commemorated, as the day of deliverance, by solemn acts of devotion to God Almighty. It ought to be solemnized with pomp and parade, with shows, games, sports, guns, bonfires, bells, and illuminations, from one end of this continent to another, from this time forward forevermore." Adams was, of course, thinking of the resolution of independence adopted, July 2, as the pivotal event, whose importance the great Declaration soon completely obscured. Only in the principal cities was the first anniversary really celebrated. There, parades, the firing of guns, the ringing of bells, decorations, illuminations, fireworks, the drinking the thirteen times thirteen toasts, and highly oratorical sermons filled the day. Gradually sports and games of exhibition of skill such as potato races, water-melon-eating contests, catching the greased pig, and the like crept in, with fireworks still holding the foremost place. Frequent casualties brought protests as early as 1865, and before the Centennial, the method of showing our patriotism was pronounced "an unmitigated and outrageous humbug." Only in the last quarter century have

serious efforts been made to promote a "safe and sane" Fourth of July.¹

The earliest account of a celebration as yet to be found in the manuscripts of the Burton Historical Collection of the Detroit Public Library, is that of Marietta, Ohio, in 1788, when forty lusty patriots signed a document appointing James Backus (brother-in-law of Michigan's Governor William Woodbridge) to arrange the festivities.²

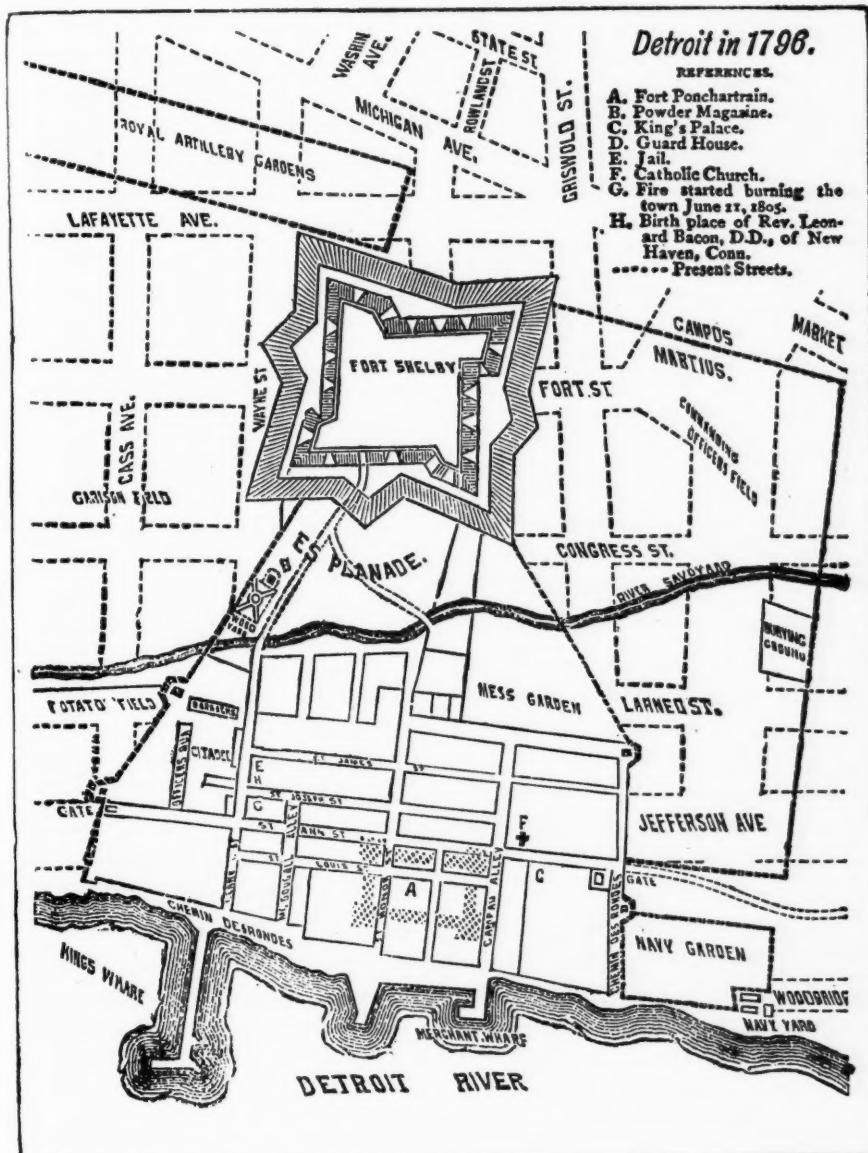
Since the *Detroit Gazette*, the city's first newspaper,³ did not begin publication until late in July, 1817, the account for the celebration in 1818 is the first press story. Andrew G. Whitney, a promising young lawyer from New York State, delivered an oration on the greatness of George Washington, extolled patriotism as man's guiding star, and lauded the civic progress of Detroit, then recovering from the devastation wrought by the War of 1812. Charles Larned, a son of Massachusetts who had studied law in the office of Henry Clay, read the Declaration of Independence. The sermon of the day was delivered by the Rev. John Monteith, the Presbyterian minister, who became the first president of the University of Michigan. The shops were closed, and a parade including everyone from the august military and civil authorities to the instructors of the youth, wound through Detroit's downtown streets. A banquet held in Whipple's Hotel, at which more than thirty-six toasts were drunk, afforded rest for the foot-weary marchers. Apparently the women of the town were merely prideful spectators of their menfolk, for no account of their participation has come to light.

Turning back a quarter of a century we find the celebration of 1797, the first under United States rule, which bid fair to be most gruesome. The American flag had been raised in Detroit on July 11, 1796, and the settlement of French, British

¹Article on the Fourth of July by Edmund C. Burnett in *Dictionary of American History* (New York, 1940).

²Dudley Woodbridge Papers in Burton Historical Collection, June 18, 1788.

³In 1809 the *Michigan Essay or Impartial Observer* was printed on a press brought by Father Gabriel Richard from Baltimore. Only one issue has been found.



and Americans was becoming accustomed to the new régime. John Francis Hamtramck, a native of Quebec who had joined the New York forces during the Revolution and thereafter served in Anthony Wayne's Legion, was commandant. Here also was General James Wilkinson, a Marylander by birth who had served in the Revolution under General Gates. In March, 1792, he was commissioned a brigadier general under Wayne with whom he quarrelled openly until the latter's death, Dec. 15, 1795. A few weeks after the inauguration of John Adams as President of the United States, Wilkinson left the East to inspect the western army posts. From Fort Washington (modern Cincinnati) he came to Detroit where he instituted a strict army discipline and sought to control excessive drinking. Naturally this move did not add to his popularity among the military or the local gentry who had been reaping a fat harvest from supplying the army with its liquors. He remained in Detroit throughout the summer and autumn, then set out for Philadelphia.

From General Wilkinson's orderly book⁴ we learn of the events proposed for the Fourth of July.

A court martial which sat in Detroit on Sept. 2, 1796, found Henry Sevey⁵ guilty of deserting his post, and sentenced him to be shot. General Anthony Wayne approved this decision of the court, and addressed this somber admonition to the prisoner: "The Commander-in-Chief impressed with the purest feelings of humanity—calls upon the unhappy prisoner to prepare for that tremendous and awful change—which, as certain as there is an all powerful and Just God—he will shortly experience."⁶ Why this sentence was not carried out immediately is not clear. One is not so much surprised by desertions as by the fact that there were not more of them, for army life was full of hardships, and the low pay was uncertain and

⁴Original in the Library of Congress; photostatic extracts in Burton Historical Collection.

⁵The name is variously spelled: Seavey, Seevey, Seevy, etc.

⁶Wayne's orderly book, orders for Sep. 4, 1796, Wayne Papers, Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

frequently delayed for months. Canada was not averse to turning a blind eye upon Americans escaping across the Detroit River; and on July 16, 1797, Wilkinson stated his stand without the furbishings of diplomatic phraseology.⁷

Sevey's name is next seen in the General Orders for June 29, 1797, where there is a recapitulation of the events. This is followed by the entry of July 3.

"Every man and Officer off duty is to be under arms tomorrow at 11 O'clock, the whole to be formed on the parade of the Citadel and to be Commanded by Major Rivardi.⁸

"The troops being formed and the Officers posted, they are to be marched with loaded arms to the Area in front of the Fort, where they are to form a crescent fronting the Glacis and order Arms.

"A subaltern Sergeant Corporal and ten Privates, are then to be detached for the prisoner who preceded by his Coffin, is to be marched by, an opening made in the Centre of the Crescent to the Glacis.

"The sentence uttered in the order of the 29 June is then to be read by the Adjutant, the Troops standing with presented arms, after which and precisely at fifty minutes past Eleven O'clock, he is to be shot to death, by word of command from the Subaltern commanding the Escort, for which this order shall be his sufficient authority and indemnification; Major Rivardi will point out the ground for the grave which is to be opened under the direction of the Quarter Master of the Garrison.

"The troops are then to be marched back to their respective parades and dismissed.

"Tomorrow being the Political sabbath of the United States, the dawn will be ushered in by a National Salute, the Troops

⁷Wilkinson to Justices of the Western District of U. C. in the John Askin Papers, Burton Historical Collection.

⁸John Jacob Ulrich Rivardi came from France to advise the American army on engineering problems. A major of Artillery and Engineers, Feb. 26, 1795, he was honorably discharged, June 1, 1802. F. B. Heitman, *Historical Register of the United States Army* (Washington, 1890.)

are to receive a jill of whiskey and to be exempted from all duty after the execution . . . ”

One may imagine that Private Henry Sevey never spent a longer sleepless night than that of July 3, 1797; and he doubtless wished either that he had never joined the army, or else that he had been more punctilious about his conduct. Perhaps there were boon companions among the men destined to shoot him. At all events, the Glorious Fourth would end it all. Whether the formalities for the funeral march progressed according to schedule is not known. The General Orders for the day changed his destiny.

“The Commander in Chief by virtue of the authority in him vested by the President of the United States, remits the execution of the sentence of the General Court Martial passed on Henry Seevey on the 29th day of June, in the full persuasion that the Mercy thus extended to the Criminal, and his escape from the jaws of death, will produce the proper reflexions upon the Enormity of the Offence he has committed against his country—that it will Operate as a stimulus to a future course of honorable Actions, that it will impress him with a due sense of gratitude to the author of his Salvation, will redouble his attachment to the service, and deter him from the recommission of the foul Offence for which he has suffered.

“The Prisoner is to be conducted to the Standard where kneeling and grasping the staff with his right hand, his left uplifted, he is to renew his oath of fidelity, to be administered by the Judge advocate. He is then to be reconducted to the Main Guard, discharged from confinement, and join his Corps.”

So, instead of falling before a firing squad of his company, Henry Sevey learned that he should live to fight another day. Probably never so fervent an oath was taken as that which he swore on July 4, 1797.

HISTORY OF 4-H CLUB WORK IN MICHIGAN

BY A. G. KETTUNEN

State Club Leader
Michigan State College

4-H CLUB WORK is a part of the National Agricultural Extension of the United States Department of Agriculture carried on in cooperation with the agricultural colleges throughout the United States. Through it rural boys and girls in school and out of school are taught better farm and home practices and the finer and more significant things in rural life.

What are the Objectives of 4-H Club Work? 4-H Club Work is an educational enterprise conducted on a voluntary basis. Its distinctive educational objectives are:

1. To help rural boys and girls to develop desirable ideals and standards for farming, homemaking, community life, and citizenship, and a sense of responsibility for their attainment.
2. To afford rural boys and girls technical instruction in farming and homemaking, that they may acquire skill and understanding in these fields and a clearer vision of agriculture as a basic industry, and of homemaking as a worthy occupation.
3. To provide rural boys and girls an opportunity to "learn by doing" through conducting certain farm and home enterprises, and demonstrating to others what they have learned.
4. To teach rural boys and girls the value of research, and to develop in them a scientific attitude toward the problems of the farm and the home.
5. To train rural boys and girls in cooperative action to the end that they may increase their accomplishments and, through associated efforts, better assist in solving rural problems.
6. To develop in rural boys and girls habits of healthful living, to provide them with information and direction in the intelligent use of leisure, and to arouse in them worthy am-

bitions and a desire to continue to learn, in order that they may live fuller and richer lives.

7. To teach and to demonstrate to rural boys and girls methods designed to improve practices in agriculture and homemaking, to the end that farm incomes may be increased, standards of living improved, and the satisfactions of farm life enhanced.

The National 4-H Club Emblem. The national 4-H Club Emblem is the four-leaf clover with the letter "H" on each leaf.



The four "H's" represent the four-fold development of the Head, Heart, Hands and Health.

The Head to

1. Think
2. Plan
3. Reason

The Hands to be

1. Useful
2. Helpful
3. Skillful

The Heart to be

1. Kind
2. True
3. Sympathetic

The Health to

1. Enjoy life
2. Resist disease
3. Increase efficiency

Furthermore, the program is designed to train for leadership to teach improved methods of farming and homemaking; to earn money; to acquire property; to develop community spirit; to develop a love for nature and the big out-of-doors; to do wholesome, helpful things and play the game fairly; to learn to meet together, work together, play together, cooperate and achieve.

The National 4-H Club Pledge.

I pledge—

My Head to clearer thinking
My Heart to greater loyalty
My Hands to larger service, and
My Health to better living, for
My Club, my community and my country.

The National 4-H Club Creed.

I believe in 4-H Club Work for the opportunity it will give me to become a useful citizen.

I believe in the training of my HEAD for the power it will give me to think, to plan and to reason.

I believe in the training of my HEART for the nobleness it will give me to become kind, sympathetic and true.

I believe in the training of my HANDS for the dignity it will give me to be helpful, useful and skillful.

I believe in the training of my HEALTH for the strength it will give me to enjoy life, to resist disease, and to work efficiently.

I believe in my country, my State, and my community, and in my responsibility for their development.

In all these things I believe, and I am willing to dedicate my efforts to their fulfillment.

The National 4-H Club Motto.

“To Make the Best Better”.

This should be the aim of every 4-H Club member, and it should be his guide, not only in building character and citizenship, but in aiming to make his best of this year, better in the years ahead.

4-H Club Slogans.

Frequently individuals or groups of individuals are spurred on to greater effort by means of slogans. Slogans are used in the 4-H Club Program. Some of the most common are: “Learn to do by doing”, “Be your own best exhibit”, “To better

my own best record", "To win without boasting and to lose without frowning", and "Plan our work and work our plan".

Early History of 4-H Club Work in the United States. The official beginning of agricultural clubs according to the records of the United States Department of Agriculture, was the Corn Club started in 1899 in Macoupin County, Illinois, by Will B. Otwell. He distributed one ounce of high-grade seed corn to every boy and girl in the county who would promise to plant the seed and make an exhibit at the farmers' institute. Five hundred boys and girls responded. The institute in the fall was attended by 500 farmers, and nearly as many boys and girls were there with the exhibits of corn.

The fame of Will Otwell and his corn-growing contest spread. He was made director of the Illinois exhibit at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. When the exposition opened, the Illinois Agricultural exhibit consisted of a pyramid of corn made with ten-ear exhibits of 1000 boys.

During the five years following the exposition, junior corn contests were begun in Texas, Iowa, Minnesota and Ohio.

Doctor A. B. Graham was the man who started the movement in Ohio. A bronze tablet has been erected in Springfield Township, Ohio, in his honor. The tablet is inscribed with the following information.

"A significant step in rural education was taken in Springfield Township, Clark County, Ohio, on January 15, 1902 when Albert B. Graham, Superintendent of Rural Schools, organized the first Boys' and Girls' Agricultural Club in the United States.

"Eighty-five boys and girls of the township formed the club which received the hearty cooperation of the Board of Education, the patrons, the teachers, the Ohio Experiment Station, and the Ohio State University.

"The purpose of the club was to utilize the daily home and farm environment of these young people as a means of developing a more wholesome understanding of agriculture and

rural home life, and to help create a more favorable attitude toward life and work in the open country."

In 1905 O. H. Benson, County School Commissioner of Wright County, Iowa, promoted the organization of a corn club in each of the rural schools of the county. Regular instructions were sent to the members, and each school had its corn club exhibit in the fall.

In 1903 the boll weevil became a serious menace in the south. Dr. Seaman A. Knapp of the United States Department of Agriculture was assigned to the task of determining a way whereby cotton could be produced under boll weevil conditions.

The rotation of crops was one way of combating the pest, and Dr. Knapp saw in corn production in the south a solution to many of the farm problems. The farmers of the south were hesitant to fall in line, so in 1907 it was decided to have the farmer boys demonstrate the possibility of growing corn under southern conditions. W. H. Smith, County Superintendent of Schools of Holmes County, Mississippi, was employed by the United States Department of Agriculture to organize corn clubs in Holmes County. The results were so gratifying that the idea of corn-growing contests spread throughout the southern states.

Up to this time girls and boys have been engaged in the same program—corn-growing contests. In 1909 O. B. Matrin sowed the seed for a girls' program at the state educational meeting in Columbia, South Carolina. One teacher, Miss Marie S. Cromer of Aiken County, caught the vision and in the spring of 1910 organized the first girls' tomato-growing and canning project. Later that same year Miss Cromer was appointed as a County Home Demonstration Agent by the United States Department of Agriculture.

From this start the girls' project work, especially canning, spread as rapidly as had the corn-growing contest for the boys.

All of this interest brought about a feeling on the part of many of the Land Grant Colleges for the establishment of an Extension Division.

The appropriations by Congress for Extension Work in the south and the liberal allotment of funds from the General Education Board made it possible to develop a system of County Extension Work between the years 1906-1914. No emergency like the cotton boll weevil existed in the western or the northern states, but the popularity of the work in the south caused demands for similar work in the other sections of the country. In 1912 in response to the many requests made upon Congress, funds were provided by the Agricultural Appropriation Act.

Then in July 1914 the Smith-Lever Act went into effect and created a single Extension system through which practically all Extension Work of the state agricultural colleges and the United States Department was to be conducted.

Early History in Michigan. Agricultural clubs were first organized in Michigan as boys' corn-growing associations through the efforts of Congressman James C. McLaughlin of Muskegon. In this work he was aided by the United States Department of Agriculture, the Michigan Agricultural College, the school commissioners and usually committees of enterprising individuals in the several counties. In 1908 corn-growing contests were carried on in the counties of his district—Muskegon, Mason, Oceana, Wexford, Newaygo and Manistee.

Later agricultural clubs were fostered and promoted through the office of the Department of Agricultural Education at the Michigan Agricultural College. The late Professor W. H. French and members of his staff organized a number of these clubs under the title of Junior Agricultural Associations. The county commissioner of schools was considered as the county leader for these organizations, and the work enjoyed a period of marked success.

According to early records corn growing contests were first officially conducted by Dr. Eben Mumford in the year 1913. Dr. Mumford's title was State Leader for Michigan Agricultural College and U. S. Department of Agriculture.

There is evidence of such clubs being organized in several

Michigan counties. However, the club which excelled in the work that year was the Antrim County Boys' Corn Club with Myron E. Duckles of Elk Rapids, the leader. This club was organized January 17, 1913 and had the following membership:

Name of Member	Age	RFD	Address	County	State
Roy Winters	17		Kewadin	Antrim	Michigan
Leonard Hockin	17		"	"	"
Tracy Anderson	14		"	"	"
Perry Odell	12		"	"	"
Grant Winters	13		"	"	"
Charles Benniger	11		"	"	"
Glenn Parodise	10	1	Rapid City	"	"
Fred Du Cheny	15	1	"	"	"
Maurice Hoopfer	12	1	"	"	"
Clifford House	14		Kewadin	"	"

In December of that year Grant Winters, age 14, of Kewadin was given a trip to Washington, D. C. in recognition of being the State Corn Club Champion for Michigan in the year 1913. Grant Winters was the first boy to receive such an educational trip from this state in recognition of his club achievements.

The trip was made possible by Mr. Charles B. Carver, Cashier of the Elk Rapids Savings Bank, Elk Rapids, Michigan.

The following quotation from a letter written to Mr. Carver by Dr. Mumford on December 10, 1913, gives the results of the judges in selecting the winner of this trip:

"I have just received the New York draft for fifty dollars (\$50.00) to be used in defraying the expenses of Master Grant Winters, winner of the corn contest. We will meet him tonight at the train, and he will be accompanied by Mr. Rowland, my assistant in Club Work. The money will be put in care of Mr. Rowland for Grant's necessary expenditures on the trip. We want to thank you for this splendid contribution to our work in this state and to congratulate you and Mr. Duckles

upon the fine showing of the contestants from your section of Michigan. Undoubtedly, the money which you have donated to this purpose will be a great stimulus to greater agricultural efforts, not only to the boys and girls in their work, but also to their parents. It has helped to call attention to what can be done in corn growing in that section of Michigan. As you know the basis of judgment included not only yield, but also profit on investment, exhibit, and the boy's written history, entitled, 'How I made my corn crop'. Taking all of these into consideration, the standing of the four highest contestants is as follows:

Grant Winters, age 14, Kewadin, Antrim County—91.62.

Roy Winters, age 18, Kewadin—89.14.

Maurice Roy Hoopfer, age 13, Rapid City—87.43.

Homer C. Willobee, age 18, Old Mission—86.29."

In 1913 this work was transferred to the Extension Division of the College, and in 1914 after the passage of the Smith-Lever Act it was placed in charge of a State Leader of Boys' and Girls' Club Work.

The first project promoted in Michigan's Boys' and Girls' Club Work was corn growing. A little later beans and potatoes were added to the list.

In 1916 a woman was employed as an Assistant State Leader to promote homemaking projects for the girls. This addition provided an expansion in the sewing and canning projects which had been started earlier, but which did not develop as rapidly in the early years because of the lack of proper direction and supervision.

The United States participation in the World War stimulated the development of the 4-H Club Program both from the standpoint of staff to supervise the work and from the response of young people for membership throughout the state and nation.

In 1916 there was one man and one woman on the State Club Staff and six county leaders. 5920 4-H club members were enrolled that year. In 1917 three men and three women

were on the State Staff, eighteen county leaders, and the enrollment jumped to 16,480 members. In 1918 a real expansion took place. Additional war emergency funds made possible the employment of thirteen people on the State Club Staff, sixty-four part-time county club leaders. The increased staff brought the enrollment up to the 50,000 figure.

During the war years, 1917 and 1918, the major projects were clothing, gardening and canning, and the major 4-H Club Program was in the villages and cities not in the farming areas of the State.

At the close of the war drastic adjustments had to be made because of lack of paid personnel which had been possible when the war emergency funds were available. It was also necessary to bring about a shift of the program from the cities to the country.

Michigan has always had a two-season program known commonly as the winter and summer 4-H Club Program.

In 1918 the Handicraft project was introduced for the boys of the rural areas of the state. This project was a winter project and went hand in hand with the sewing project for the girls. At about the same time the Hot Lunch project was developed to some means of preparing a warm dish at noon to supplement the cold lunches which the children brought from home.

The first livestock projects were established in 1917. Pig clubs appeared first, followed shortly by sheep, beef and dairy calf clubs. Poultry clubs also made their appearance at this time.

Year by year the project program has developed until now (1942) the young people may make their project selection from the following list of completely organized projects:

<i>Winter Program</i>	<i>Summer Program</i>
Handicraft	Corn
Clothing	Beans
Home Management	Potatoes
Home Furnishing	Sugar Beets
Hot Lunch	Garden
Deer Yard Study	Forestry
Farm Machinery Repair	Forest Fire Study
Electrical	Sheep
	Pheasant Raising
	Pig
	Soil Conservation
	Colt
	Poultry
	Food Preparation
	Farm Accounting
	Canning

Factors Influencing the Development of the Program. There are many factors responsible for the development of the 4-H Club program in Michigan during the past twenty-five years. Some of these factors are:

Federal and State Aid. Federal, state and county appropriation provided for Extension Work.

Administration of the College. 4-H Club Work has always been considered an integral part of the Extension Program by the administration of the Michigan State College.

Michigan State Board of Agriculture. The support given by the State Board of Agriculture in providing adequate personnel to direct the program.

Public School System. The whole-hearted support given to the program by the Department of Public Instruction and the public schools of the state.

Farm Organizations. The support given to the program by farm organizations; i. e., the Grange, Gleaners, Farmers' Clubs and the Farm Bureau.

Businessmen's Organizations. The backing given the program by businessmen's organizations, Chambers of Commerce, luncheon clubs, banks, State Bankers' Association and many other civic and private industrial organizations.

Special Legislative Appropriations. Special legislative aid

from the Michigan Legislature. In 1928 \$25,000 was appropriated to build the 4-H Club Camp buildings at Gaylord, Michigan, to serve the camping needs of the 4-H Club members of the twenty-two northern counties of the lower peninsula.

In 1933 through special action taken by the State Legislature, a fund was created to help stimulate the development of the program by assigning to each county on the basis of the program within the county a sum of money to be used in making suitable awards to 4-H Clubs, members and leaders.

This fund has been known as the "4-H Club Allocation". It is administered cooperatively by the office of the State Commissioner of Agriculture and the 4-H Club Department of the Michigan State College. In 1933 this allocation amounted to \$25,000. In 1938 it was \$40,000, and has been continued at this figure through 1942.

In 1938 the Legislature appropriated \$45,000 for the erection of new buildings at Camp Shaw, Chatham, Michigan, on the grounds of the Upper Peninsula Experiment Station. These buildings provide adequate camping facilities for the men, women and children of the Upper Peninsula counties.

County Boards of Supervisors. The county Boards of Supervisors throughout the state have been very liberal in their support of the 4-H Club program in making appropriations to provide paid personnel within their counties.

Livestock Breed Organizations. The different Livestock Breed Organizations have been very helpful in the developing of the livestock program for 4-H Club members from its beginning stages up to the present.

County Fairs. The managements of Michigan county fairs realized in the early years of the 4-H Club Program that the young people of their day were the farmers and farmers' wives of tomorrow. It wasn't many years after the work was established that each county fair created a 4-H Club Department and gave the young people an opportunity to display the fruits of their effort. The county fairs have played a very important

part in the development of Michigan's 4-H Club Program throughout the past twenty-seven years.

Michigan State Fair. The 4-H Club Program was established as a feature of the Michigan State Fair in 1917. Since that time the 4-H Club Department has proven to be one of the real incentives for a sound 4-H Club program throughout the state. The different State Fair managements have always been courteous and liberal in their treatment of problems relating to the 4-H Club boys and girls. Today, as is true of the past years, the management of the State Fair most willingly point with pride to the 4-H Club Department as one of the special features of the State Fair.

Other Agricultural Shows. All agricultural expositions, Farmers' Week Show, district and state potato shows, farm festivals, etc., make it a point to feature a 4-H Club Department within their show.

4-H Livestock Show. A group of commission men and the management of the Detroit Stock Yards have for the past eight years conducted a 4-H Livestock show to encourage the development of good quality baby beeves and fat lambs for the market. This show is held in early December and is climaxed with a sale of the animals.

National Committee on Boys' and Girls' Club Work. In 1921 a group of businessmen throughout the nation organized the National Committee on Boys' and Girls' Club Work. This is a non-profit form of organization, and it was organized with the objective of assisting the United States Department of Agriculture and the Land Colleges in the promotion and development of the 4-H Club Program throughout the nation.

The work of this Committee through its Secretary-Manager, G. L. Noble, has been an important factor in developing the program during the past eighteen years.

The National 4-H Club Congress held in Chicago each fall at the time of the International Livestock Show is a cooperative enterprise of the National Committee, the U. S. D. A., and the committee of the State Club Leaders.

The various 4-H project contest programs sponsored by the National Committee on Boys' and Girls' Club Work have been a distinct incentive to young people to go ahead and achieve on a larger scale than they had in their own communities, counties and state. It has been a means of nationalizing the program in so far as the young people are concerned.

The National Dairy Show. The National Dairy Show and other national meetings of agricultural groups have given recognition to 4-H youth at their annual events. All events of this type are important and help to develop real citizens for the agricultural program of tomorrow.

Camping. Camping is a definite part of the 4-H Club Program. Youth will respond to direction in a camping situation far more effectively than under any condition.

Club Week at Michigan State College was established in 1918. It is growing in popularity each year.

Camp Shaw in the Upper Peninsula was established in 1920, and the third district state camp was established at Gaylord in 1928.

As a result of the experiences of the three district state camps, and because of their inability to handle all those who wanted to come, county camps have been organized. In 1941 forty-eight counties held county 4-H Club camps. The major attendance at three camps were the club members who could not attend the district camps. The county camp idea is developing rapidly, and it will not be many years when such facilities will be available to 4-H Club members in all Michigan counties.

National 4-H Club Camp. It is the secret aim of every good 4-H Club member to some day have the opportunity of being a delegate to the National 4-H Club Camp at Washington, D. C. This camp was established in 1927. Each year two boys and two girls are selected from Michigan's 4-H roster and sent to this national event. Every member comes back from the National Camp imbued with the idea of better service to his fellow men, and then too they come back with a feeling in their

hearts after visiting many of the important shrines in the history of this country that they are fortunate indeed to be citizens of the United State of America. This encampment was cancelled for the year 1942.

Scholarship Awards. Scholarships to 4-H Club members were approved by the State Board of Agriculture in 1918. These scholarships are awarded for excellence in the program on a state-wide basis, or a state scholarship amounting to \$95.00. This scholarship can be applied toward payment of fees of the member in the Freshman and Sophomore years.

A county scholarship of \$25.00 is awarded annually to the outstanding 4-H Club member in each Michigan County. This scholarship is applicable toward the payment of fees up to \$25.00 in either the short course or the four-year course at Michigan State College.

These scholarships and others which are awarded through programs sponsored by the National Committee on Boys' and Girls' Club Work have been a real incentive for young people coming to college.

In recent years about 9.6% of the student body in the four-year courses at Michigan State College and 50-55% of the short course students were former 4-H Club members.

Cooperation of Other Youth Organizations. The finest kind of cooperation has been accorded the 4-H program by other youth organizations; i.e., the YMCA, Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts and many different school organizations.

County Extension Agents. Credit should be given to the county agricultural agents, county and district club agents, county and district home agents of Michigan for their loyal and increasing support of the 4-H Club program, because upon their shoulders falls the task of organizing, conducting and bringing to a successful close the 4-H programs within their counties.

Educational Tours. Educational tours of various types have been employed effectively as teaching devices in connection with Michigan's 4-H Club program.

Cooperation of Parents. Without the kindly interest and support of hundreds of thousands of parents throughout the state, 4-H Clubs could not go on. To them goes a lion's share of credit for the accomplishments during the past twenty-seven years. To the parents of the rural areas of the state, we extend an invitation to further participation in the years ahead.

State Departments and State Institutions. State Departments and other state institutions have always extended the facilities at their command to service in behalf of the 4-H Club groups.

The Michigan 4-H Conservation program which is recognized as one of the best in the United States in a cooperative enterprise of the staff of the Michigan Department of Conservation and the Boys' and Girls' 4-H Club Department of Michigan State College.

The Local Leader. A review of the factors which have influenced the development of the 4-H Club program would be incomplete unless some mention was made of the *local 4-H Club leader*.

If we were to single out any one factor as being the important factor in accounting for the accomplishments in the 4-H field during the past quarter of a century, we would single out the *local leader* as that factor.

In the opinion of those familiar with the 4-H Club organization, the local leader is the backbone of the organization. The success or failure of the 4-H Club venture depends very largely on the effectiveness of the local leader.

Ninety percent of Michigan's accomplishments in 4-H Club Work go to the credit column of the local leader.

One can not help but wonder what is behind it all when he runs into a situation such as the writer experienced in Chippewa County a few years ago.

At the close of the leaders' conference about 9:00 P. M., a sweet-faced, motherly person came to the state leaders and very graciously thanked them for the information which she

had obtained at the meeting. In the same breath she asked to be excused because she had a long trip ahead of her.

Later the county agent informed the group that this leader had left her home which was on one of the islands in St. Mary's River shortly after noon. The distance from her home island to Detour was about a mile, but in negotiating that distance to the mainland over the ice with her car, she had driven ten miles because the cracks in the ice were so wide that the car could not be driven across the crack. The car had to be driven along the crack to a point where it was narrow enough so that it could be crossed without danger. Several large cracks in the ice made a ten mile trip out of a distance of a mile. Then after she had reached the mainland at Detour, she still had fifty miles of winter roads ahead of her.

The long trip ahead of her at Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan, that night at nine-thirty o'clock was fifty miles to Detour and then a hazardous ten miles or more across the cracked ice on St. Mary's River.

But in face of all that she left the meeting with a smile and a thank you for the information that she had gotten for her 4-H girls.

Years of service on the part of local leaders is another real test of what some local leaders will do in behalf of the youth in their community. There are many such records of service, but the one of Mrs. F. E. Converse of Abscota Community in Calhoun County should be mentioned here. Mrs. Converse has been actively engaged as a local leader for a 4-H group in Calhoun County, winter and summer, since 1912. Today she is one of the staunchest supporters of the program in her county. Her son came up through 4-H Club Work, went to National 4-H Camp, won a \$500.00 scholarship because of his club record. He finished the four-year course in agriculture at Michigan State College and is now one of Michigan's District 4-H Club Agents.

In a review of this type it is well to quote from a local leader who has had actual experience.

"It seems to me in this day of educational change of method where there is a definite swing toward a purposeful activity experience program in the school, 4-H Club Work is of the greatest value. A whole school program may be built around it.

"It makes a functioning organized group to go ahead with civic problems, recreational activities, trips and any of the many local problems which arise in the school during the year. It creates interest because boys and girls are making and doing things in which they are definitely interested.

"To the boys and girls it gives an outlet for self-expression in participating in the club meetings, activities and affairs which they in rural schools would have in no other way. A splendid training for democratic citizenship is afforded by 4-H Club Work.

"It is also a tie-up between community and school. Our district has even provided materials for years, up to a limited amount, which shows the value they place upon the work.

"Having been a leader of some one of a number of clubs (including Clothing, Handicraft, Hot Lunch and Food Preparation) for twenty-one years, you see I must recognize its value.

"With appreciation for all the help the State Department has rendered to us as a local unit."

National Defense 1941. In 1941 because of threatening world conditions the government of the United States declared an all out National Defense Program. The Extension service of the U.S.D.A. together with all governmental agencies launched programs to attain this end.

The 15,000,000 4-H Club members throughout the United States did their share to help their country. They produced 2 million bushels of garden products, raised 5½ million chickens, 75 thousand head of dairy cattle, 260 thousand head of swine and 186 thousand head of other livestock. The girls canned 11 million jars of farm products. A quarter of million

girls learned how to make and care for their clothing. That isn't all. They collected aluminum, paper and scrap iron. They purchased Defense Stamps and Bonds. They organized fire patrols in rural areas. Nearly a million of them checked their food and health habits to make their bodies stronger. More than that, they have set to study democracy, the art of living with others. Through thousands of 4-H citizenship ceremonies and pageants they brought to the attention of others the real values of democracy and all the things that we as a people should appreciate that no other people in the world possess.

War. At the beginning of 1942 the nation's program of National Defense had changed to an all out war effort.

Here again the 4-H Club organization responded to the call of our country. April 5-11, 1942, was set aside as National 4-H Mobilization Week, a national gathering of 4-H members, to renew their pledge of loyalty, service and self improvement. Not in the nation's capitol, not in any great hotel or stadium, but right in their own homes on their farms. They themselves mobilized for the tasks which are ahead, and invited others to join with them.

Michigan 4-H Club members joined in this National 4-H Mobilization week observance, by participating and assisting in the presentation of the special Michigan 4-H Mobilization program.

MICHIGAN 4-H CLUB MOBILIZATION WEEK

Time—April 5-April 11, 1942.

Theme—Young people and their leaders mobilize to serve their country in the 4-H Way.

Objectives—

1. To answer the Nation's call for a "4-H Victory Program."
2. To re-enroll all former 4-H Club members into productive 4-H enterprises.
3. To enlist the support of more volunteer adult local leaders.

4. To enroll youth who have not been members of the 4-H Clubs.
5. To assist in meeting the labor shortage on Michigan farms.
6. To cooperate with all agencies and their programs which affect the welfare of this nation and its people—the Red Cross, the Fire Prevention Campaign, the sale of Defense Stamps and Bonds, the Farm Machinery Repair program, the Salvage Program, and any other projects sponsored by the Government through the War Board or Civilian Defense Council.

Plan—To inform the people by radio, the press and by their active participation in 4-H Mobilization Week of the need for immediate action and to bring about action to attain the necessary results.

National Radio—Special 4-H Radio Program.

Saturday, April 4, 1942—National Farm and Home Hour, 12:30-1:30, Eastern War Time. Country Journal Hour CBS—3:00 P. M. E.W.T.

State Radio Programs—R. J. Coleman, Head of Radio Department, M.S.C.

Special 4-H Supper Hour Broadcast—Station WKAR, M.S.C., East Lansing, Michigan, Monday, April 6, 6:30 P.M., Eastern War Time. Recordings of this program will be sent to the stations located in the state which cannot be effectively reached by Station WKAR. It is suggested that the Extension agents make arrangements with the local stations for the programs for the same hour as the host station WKAR, 6:30 P.M., Eastern War Time.

Program—4-H Music, "Pride O' The Land"

The 4-H Club Pledge

Proclamation: National 4-H Club Mobilization Week
Honorable Murray D. Van Wagoner, Governor of Michigan

"The Challenge of Youth"—Director R. J. Baldwin

"We Accept the Challenge"—

Boy—Warren Vincent, Calhoun County

Girl—Bethel Taylor, St. Joseph County

Pledge of Allegiance

The Star Spangled Banner

Following the radio program the local groups can discuss, "How can we best fit our Club program to the needs of our country."

Special Noon 4-H Radio Programs, WKAR, 12:45 Eastern War Time.

"Serving Our Country the 4-H Way"

Tuesday, April 7—"Planning 4-H Programs in War Time"—A. G. Kettunen.

Wednesday, April 8—"4-H Projects for Victory"—R. E. Decker.

Thursday, April 9—"4-H Program and the Family"—Miss Smith or Helen Noyes.

History of the 4-H Club Movement—G. N. Fuller,
Michigan Historical Commission.

Friday, April 10—"4-H Program and the Farm Labor Shortage"—
Paul Barrett.

Saturday, April 11—"Are We Mobilized for the Tasks Which Lie
Ahead?"—Dean E. L. Anthony.

Note: Copies of the scripts for each of these programs will be sent to
the County Extension Agents.

It is suggested that the Extension Agent contact his local station
manager and make all local arrangements.

Press—Professor Applegate, Department of Publications, M. S. C. in
Charge.

Press material will be furnished—

1. Dailies.
2. Weeklies.
3. Farm magazines.

The County Extension Agent's Part in 4-H Mobilization Week.

1. Arrange for county's participation in the week's activities with
help of committee from County Club Committee.
2. Arrange to advertise 4-H Mobilization Week through—
 - a. County Club Committee.
 - b. The local press.
 - c. Spot announcement on local radio stations.
 - d. Announcements at meetings being held in the county.
 - e. The stamping of out-going mail with a rubber stamp, "4-H
Mobilization Week, April 5-11, 1942."
 - f. The display of 4-H Mobilization Week posters throughout the
county.
 - g. The arrangement for showings of the new 4-H Club film. "On
The Road to Tomorrow." (The Washington Office has prom-
ised to loan Michigan one copy of this film.)
 - h. Those who are holding County 4-H Achievement Days before
or during this week utilize that event as a means of telling
the story.
 - (1) Display 4-H Mobilization Week Posters.
 - (2) 4-H Mobilization Week Parade.
 - (3) Numbers on your achievement day program.
 - (4) Arrange for radio for tuning in on weekly broadcasts.

- i. Enlisting the support of your adult Extension groups.
3. Arrange for "Kick Off" program, Monday, April 6, by arranging for 4-H pot luck suppers, 4-H banquets, 4-H family suppers, so that some special eating event will bring the group together to hear Governor Van Wagoner's proclamation on 4-H Mobilization Week.

Arrange for local discussion.

4. Advertise the radio broadcasts for Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, April 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11.
5. Distribute folders, "Youth March On to Victory the 4-H Way." Supply available at 4-H Club Office.
6. Invite editors to 4-H Supper Hour banquets or pot luck dinners.
7. Make plans with County Defense Council and County War Board for using village and city youth to help meet the labor shortage on Michigan farms.

Local Club Leaders' and Members' part.

1. Cooperate with your local County Extension Agents in executing the suggested plans for observing 4-H Mobilization Week in your county.

At this writing it is too early to predict, but when the records are all checked at the end of 1942, we can safely say that Michigan 4-H Club members have joined their fellow members throughout the nation in helping our country in the all out war effort against the Axis nations of the world.

Summary

During the past twenty-seven years 1914-1941, both inclusive, there have been organized in Michigan 74,077 Boys' and Girls' 4-H Clubs.

These 74,077 4-H Clubs had a total enrollment of 765,632 members.

The banner year in the history of Michigan's 4-H Club Program was the year 1940, but this record no doubt will be eclipsed with the war time program during 1942.

In 1940 there were 7255 4-H Clubs.

7,698 Total volunteer local leaders

26,176 Total Boys enrolled

29,593 Total Girls enrolled

55,765 Total Enrollment boys and girls

22,188 Total Boys completing projects
26,157 Total Girls completing projects
48,705 Total Completions, boys and girls
87.3% % of completions
61,329 Total number of projects completed by the 48,705
boys and girls

The foundation which has been laid for 4-H Club Work during the past twenty-seven years under the Smith Lever Act (1914-1941) has been built on a sound democratic basis. On this foundation will be added a structure which will continue to grow and develop the right kind of a program for the rural youth of Michigan.

EARLY SETTLEMENT IN EASTERN MICHIGAN

BY THE LATE GEORGE B. CATLIN¹
Detroit

A natural instinct impels birds and several species of fish to make periodic migrations. Birds, without a calendar to show the season of the year or a compass to guide them, make a free transit through the air in any direction they may choose, but groups of each species always follow the same route and arrive at the same destinations at each end of the route year after year. Migrations of fishes are governed by their quest for food and for places to deposit their spawn.

Migrations of the human species are governed by a variety of motives. Men move on seeking greater opportunities for a livelihood and in search of greater liberties, political and religious. In these modern days many imitate the birds in their north and south migrations so as to avoid the rigors of northern winters and the excessive heat of sub-tropical summers.

Three hundred years ago most of the land in European countries was in possession of a few feudal lords and the mass of the people was landless, poor and in a comparatively hopeless condition because they were in a large measure dependents of their overlords. Few of them had opportunities for education or any chance for betterment of their social status. This condition was aggravated by religious conflicts and cruel persecution of those who sought religious liberty.

Religious persecution was a sharp spur. Like many other endeavors it failed in the accomplishment of its main purpose but indirectly it accomplished great benefits to the human race and served to advance civilization, just as the crusades failed to recover the holy land from the Saracens, but brought a new civilization, new industries, commerce and a broader education to Europe.

Religious persecution brought most of the early immigra-

¹Mr. Catlin, late librarian of the *Detroit News*, and member of the Michigan Historical Commission, died March 15, 1934. He wrote many articles for the Magazine.—Ed.

tion to the shores of America but the refugees brought many of their inherited characteristics with them. The heretofore landless immediately developed an ambition to become lords over great domains and those who had escaped from religious oppressions soon showed a disposition to persecute and oppress their neighbors of different creeds.

The result of this spirit was to divide even the new communities into religious factions, and the minority factions began to leave the coast and penetrate into the interior seeking new land and a more complete liberty. The chief bond between these scattered settlements was the necessity for maintaining a common defense against the hostile aborigines. The war of the American revolution compelled armed bodies of men to penetrate the wilderness of New York and Pennsylvania to make war against the Indians who, acting as allies of the British government, were creating a "fire in the rear" of the main activities of the war culminating in the Wyoming and Cherry Valley massacres. That conquest was a comparatively easy task and soon finished but it gave the soldiers a knowledge of the possibilities of agriculture on richer soils than they had lived upon in New England.

As soon as the revolution came to an end these men returned to their homes and began to prepare for a migration to the regions they had visited in the interior. But by the time they were able to sell their former holdings and were ready to move on they found that much of the region they had regarded as their "promised land," had been sold in immense tracts to wealthy speculators who had immediately doubled and quadrupled the prices they had paid to the government. In spite of that they moved into the wilderness, contracted to pay the prices asked and began building their cabins and clearing the forest to establish farms.

They worked like beavers and soon had sufficient land cleared to provide grain and vegetables for their family needs, but if they had any surplus production they had no market in which to sell it and so were quite destitute of money. Most

of the speculative land owners were lenient with the settlers about their payments, but sickness, bad seasons and other causes brought discouragement to many and these, having heard that cheaper land of good quality was to be found in the middle west sold out as they could and, if they could not, simply abandoned their original settlement and moved on seeking land in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan.

In 1825 the opening of the Erie Canal provided an easier route of migration, and at once the slow trickle of movement by ox teams through the wilderness developed into a mighty stream, and the western movement became a human tide overflowing the new territories. Until this new migration began there were no interior settlements in the Territory of Michigan. Groups of far-sighted men in Detroit saw the wave coming and planned to take advantage and profit when it would begin to spread over the interior. The lack of any highways on the land made navigable streams, large enough to float a canoe, of vital importance, for these must for years to come be the main highways of all travel and transportation.

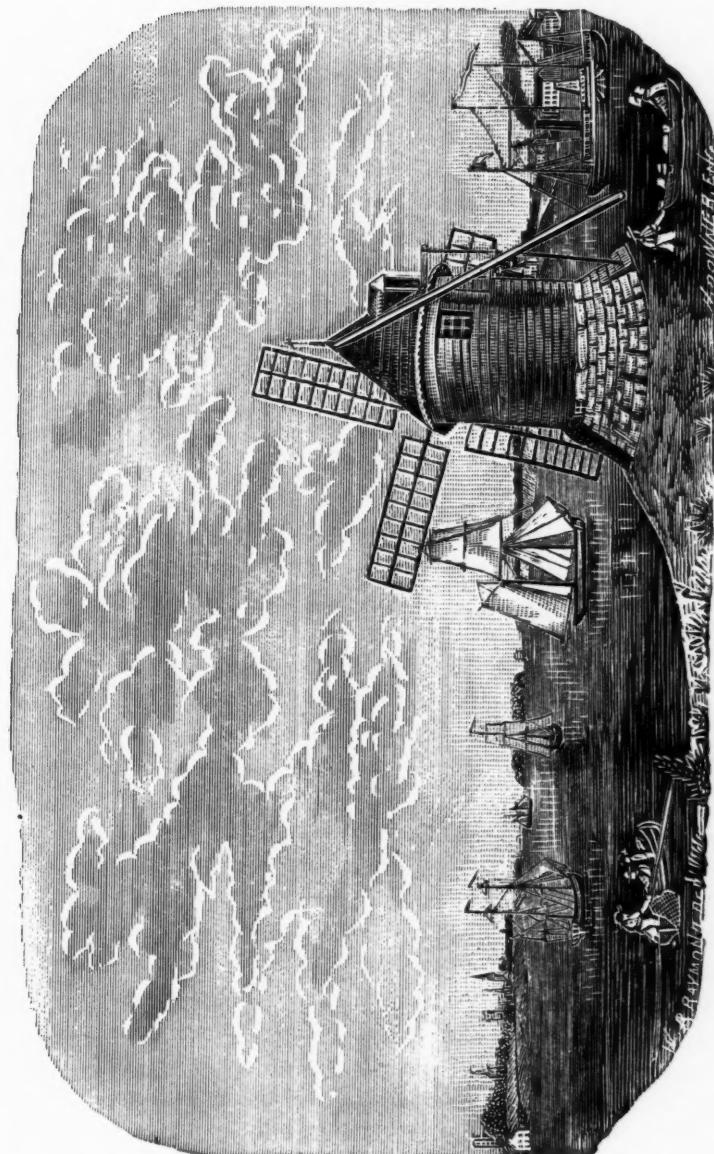
The strategic points on these interior rivers and small streams were places where the contour of the land would make it possible to obtain a sufficient fall of water to operate a mill for grinding grain and for sawing lumber into boards and other building timbers. One group of Detroiters, after looking over the land, bought two square miles of area on the upper waters of the Clinton River and founded the settlement of Pontiac in 1818. The year before, another group built on the same stream and laid the foundation of Rochester, and so development began on many other streams.

The earliest of these settlements were founded many years before the great migration began in the establishment of remote interior trading posts by fur traders who took note of the fact that the Indians used these waterways as far as possible for bringing their furs to Detroit for trade. As early as 1780 four members of the early families of Detroit picked out a site for

a trading post near the mouth of the river Raisin. These men were Gabriel Godfroy, Jean Baptiste Jerome, Col. Francis Navarre and Joseph P. Benac. They picked their site, built cabins and gradually erected a store and a large warehouse for storing their trade goods and the furs they would buy. In 1784 the settlement was well under way and became known as Frenchtown because all the founders were Frenchmen and for many years all the inhabitants were people of the same tongue. Later Frenchtown developed into Monroe.

These traders took note of the fact that a large Indian traffic was coming down the river Huron on its way to Detroit. In Detroit the competition between fur traders was already keen because big fur houses of Montreal, Albany and Schenectady had established agencies in the town. So, to intercept this trade before it reached Detroit Gabriel Godfroy, François Pepin and Romaine de Chambre paddled up the Huron in 1809 and picked a site and erected a trading post, where Ypsilanti is now located. In 1811 they secured a patent for 2 400 acres of land about their post. They built up a large business at both these posts and then came the war of 1812 which brought four years of hard times. Frenchtown became the scene of a battle followed by a massacre with a loss of nearly 300 lives of American soldiers who had been rushed to Frenchtown without proper support.

A study of these early settlements in Wayne, Monroe, Macomb and Oakland counties shows that every group followed up natural waterways and founded their settlements upon them, usually at locations where there was sufficient fall of water to provide power for a mill. Following up the river Raisin they founded the settlements of Raisinville and Dundee. While the River Rouge is a very small stream it drains a large area and its branches extend over several townships like Dearborn, Nankin, Redford, Canton and Livonia. One of its tributaries, Baby Creek, had branches extending across Greenfield township. Only a small remnant of Baby Creek now remains and that is found in Woodmere cemetery. It

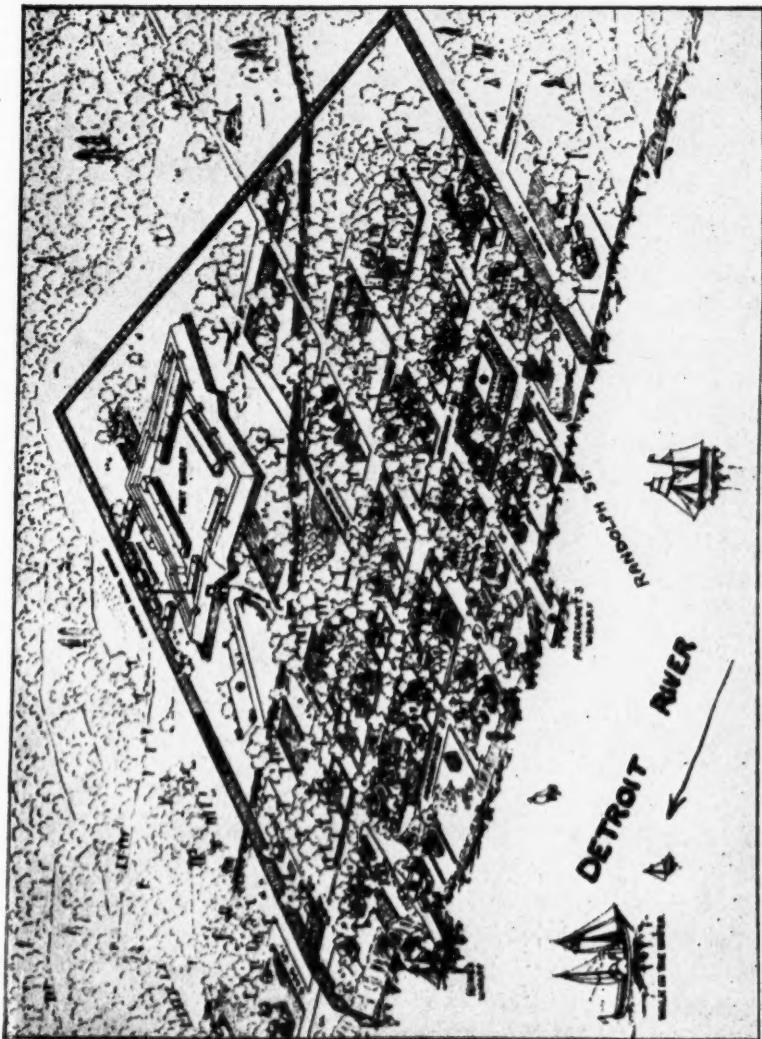


The Knaggs Windmill.

should be borne in mind that all these streams have diminished in size during the past century. We have records which show that a large shipyard was established on the Rouge at the mouth of Baby Creek by the British authorities who held Detroit during the American Revolution. A number of vessels were built and launched there and, in 1796, the Americans continued operation of the shipyard and built a small fort to defend it. The brig *Tracy* which carried Major John Whistler and his family around the lakes to the mouth of Chicago River in 1803 was built there on the Rouge and it was the first vessel to land supplies at the mouth of Chicago River for the building of the first Fort Dearborn.

At a point on the Grand River Road where a branch of Baby Creek crossed the highway known as the Detroit & Howell Plank Road, the village of Greenfield sprang up. That is the village which Mr. Henry Ford has commemorated by naming his new village at Dearborn. Farther out the Grand River Road another branch of the Rouge crossed the highway. It was a shallow stream at that point with a hard gravelly bottom and so for a time no bridge was necessary. It was known as the Rouge ford. The Rouge was named by the early French settlers because of its muddy color, Rouge meaning "red." In the course of time the Rouge ford was anglicized into Redford and the township and village adopted the name. Two early villages, Sand Hill and Redford Center are combined under the name of Redford.

In spite of the fact that Dearborn township lies so close to Detroit there is little record as to the first or earliest settlements within its area. Before 1825 there was nothing which could be termed a road leading from Detroit into Dearborn. The River Rouge was the only highway of travel by flatboats and canoes and so before there was any attempt to settle upon land remote from this natural waterway a number of early settlers obtained ribbon farms known as "private claims" in the townships of Springwells and Dearborn, long before the townships were created. All of these farms fol-



DETROIT IN 1825.

lowed the old French custom of being given a narrow water frontage on the Rouge and extending back from the river a distance of 40, 60 or 80 arpents.

The early land records—those of the British and French régime—are missing and were mostly missing when the American possession came in 1796. During the 1760's the British authorities found that the early surveys of the French farms were full of faults and set out to make a re-survey, but the French inhabitants protested that it would simply involve an expense of moving their fences and they asked that the faulty surveys be ignored and farm lines and measurements be left as they were.

When the Americans took possession they made a similar discovery and, like the British made no change in farm lines. But there were many private claims to land for which the claimants could show no title and it was discovered that following the surrender of New France to the British, Commandant Bellestre at Detroit had made many land grants to friends and relatives. These grants were refused recognition by the British and the title was regarded as public land. Claimants in many cases had lost their original grants and patents and these were asked to come before the local land board with witnesses to prove ownership and occupation and, that being done, the land board issued deeds in the authority of the government of the United States. The private claims outside the old town were surveyed by Aaron Greeley beginning in 1815 and the work continued for many years until the survey for the entire state was completed, under successive surveyors, in 1857.

It is as yet impossible to ascertain when the private claims along the Rouge in Springwells and Dearborn were first surveyed and granted or sold to private owners. A number of them had changed hands several times when the United States came into possession. Claimants appeared with their neighbors to prove how long they had occupied the claims and from whom they had been obtained, and when the evidence war-



MICHIGAN COUNTIES 1832

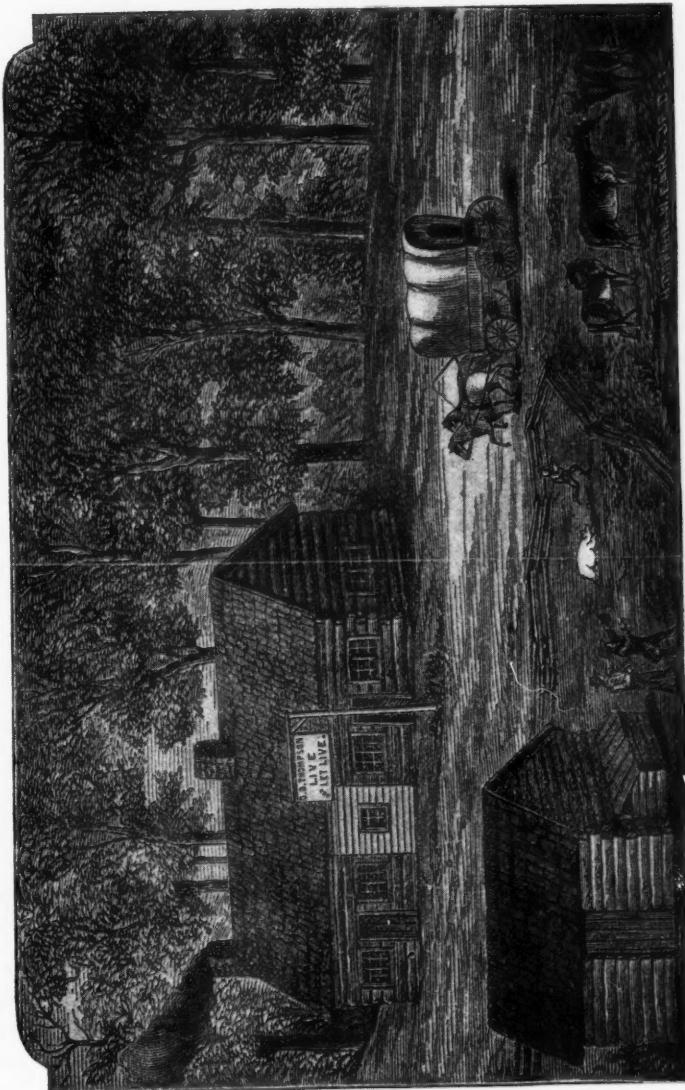
ranted the issue of a government deed it was granted. During the periods when the Indians were hostile to the English and American owners of claims, the settlers made no attempt to live on their lands but took shelter in the city until the trouble was over.

The townships were begun under the American régime in 1827, when the townships of Hamtramek and Springwells were laid out. At first Springwells included the present township of Greenfield, and Hamtramek included Grosse Pointe, but afterward these later townships were separated. Dearborn township, of the second tier, was organized in 1828. At that time a man named A. J. Bucklin was recognized as the oldest resident landowner and the township was first named Bucklin.

Ten Eyck's tavern was the first stopping place west of Detroit on the old Chicago Road in the 1820's and 1830's. A few miles beyond, where Eloise is now located was the Black Horse Tavern which consisted of two large log cabins covered by one roof. Still farther on where Wayne is now located, Stephen G. Simmons built a tavern in 1825. Later a settlement known as Derby's Corners grew up about the tavern and long afterward it became the village of Wayne. The early road was very crude, made by cutting out trees and brush, digging a ditch on each side and piling the dirt in the highway between the ditches. Marshy stretches were laid with logs and known as corduroy.

Harriet Martineau, the distinguished English author, visited Detroit in the summer of 1836 and made the journey to Chicago by stage. She wrote a graphic description of her journey and the portion of the story between Detroit and Ann Arbor, reads as follows:

"Our road out of town toward the west was for several miles thronged with Indians. Residents of Detroit told me they found it impossible to be romantic about these people. We, however, could not help feeling the excitement of the spectacle when we saw them standing in their singularly majestic attitudes by the road-side; one with a bunch of feathers tied



The Thompson Tavern, 1834.

at the back of the head; another with arms folded in his blanket; a third with her infant lashed to a board and thus carried on her back.

"As soon as we entered the woods the road became as bad as I suppose roads ever are. Something snapped and the driver cried out. The kingbolt had given way. Our gentlemen and those of the mail stage, which happened to be at hand, helped make repairs. We ladies walked on gathering an abundance of flowers and picking our way along the swampy corduroy road. In less than an hour the stage took us up. No more accidents occurred before breakfast. We were abundantly amused while our meal was preparing at Dearborn. One of the passengers took up a violin and played for us. The lady of the house (Mrs. Ten Eyck), sat by the window fixing candle wicks in her moulds. On the piazza sat a group of immigrants who interested us. The wife had her eight children with her, the youngest puny twins. She said she had brought them in a wagon 400 miles and if they could live through the 100 miles that remained to be travelled before they reached her husband's land she hoped they might thrive. Her bundle of baby things had been stolen from their wagon.

"After a good meal we saw the stage passengers stowed into a lumber wagon and we presently followed in our more comfortable vehicle. Before long something else snapped. Juggernaut's car would have been broken to bits on such a road. We went to a settler's house to refresh ourselves. Three years before he had bought 80 acres for a dollar an acre. Now he could sell it for \$20 an acre. We dined well before we reached Ypsilanti. At Ypsilanti I picked up an Ann Arbor newspaper. It was badly printed but the contents were pretty good. It could happen nowhere outside of America that so raw a settlement as Ann Arbor, where there is difficulty in securing decent accommodations, should have a newspaper."

It may be added that in many of the narratives of the early settlers who traversed the state of Michigan to settle in the interior one finds particular mention of Ten Eyck's tavern

at Dearborn. Such wayside inns were to be found at intervals of three to five miles all along the way. That frequently was necessary because of the frequent occurrence of break-downs when passengers and travelers must have some refuge. Also the condition of the roads made night travel too perilous to be indulged except as a matter of dire necessity, so travelers tried to land at some tavern of good repute about sundown and stop over for the night.

Soon a blacksmith would set up his shop beside the tavern to shoe horses and oxen and to make repairs upon disabled vehicles, and often the sojourners at the tavern would be lulled to sleep by the clang-clang of hammer and anvil while the blacksmith worked late into the night so as to make it possible for them to resume their journey next morning.

Settlement off the main road continued to follow the streams of water in every direction as the Rouge branched and overran the townships. A settler named Wallace built a cabin and set up a little store on the middle branch on the northeastern section of Dearborn township and presently a little hamlet called Wallaceville sprang up about him. A little farther west on the same branch Gen. John E. Schwarz of Detroit built a dam and a little mill and soon there was a settlement called Schwarzburg. Later two brothers named Perrin came from western New York and built another dam and mill two miles north of Schwarzburg and the town of Perrinville soon attracted the people away from Schwarzburg and erased it from the map. On a more southern branch of the Rouge Stephen G. Simmons built a wayside tavern in 1824 or 1825 and made history in his own peculiar way.

Simmons came from western New York. He was a man of colossal stature and dignified bearing, but he was given to periodical drunken debauches. When sober he was a good citizen, but when drunk he was quarrelsome and dangerous because of his great strength. His last spree had a tragic culmination. He drove to Detroit accompanied by his wife who was a frail woman in delicate health. She came in the

hope of keeping him away from the saloons and taverns where he might obtain whisky. On their way home she could not prevent him from stopping at the Black Horse tavern where he began to drink. Arrived home he put away his team, produced a gallon jug of whisky and entered the house where his wife, tired out by the rough journey, had gone to bed.

He sat down beside her bed and began drinking the whiskey. Presently he insisted that she drink with him and to pacify him she tasted the liquor. When she refused to take another drink Simmons raised his mighty fist and brought it down upon her stomach knocking the breath from her body. She gasped a few times and then died. Terrorized and partially sobered by her appearance Simmons shouted for his two daughters who had fled to the upper floor when they saw him begin to drink. They hurried down but their combined efforts to restore Mrs. Simmons to life failed.

Simmons was arrested and lodged in the Detroit jail. He had on several occasions terrorized the town during his sprees and public indignation toward him was general and bitter. So strong was the local prejudice that not until 138 talesmen had been called could a jury be secured to give him a fair trial. He was convicted of murder in spite of the fact that his crime was no worse than manslaughter but his two daughters testified that they and their mother had lived in terror whenever Simmons happened to be drinking and this seemed to prejudice Simmons in the estimation of the court as well of the people at large. He was sentenced to be hanged on September 24, 1830.

The interval between the sentence and the hanging gave time for a more sober consideration of the case. Thomas S. Knapp was sheriff of Wayne County. He was of the opinion that the sentence was too severe, as the crime was committed without malice aforethought or premeditation by a man under influence of liquor. He said he would resign before he would consent to act as hangman in such a case. Benjamin Woodworth, proprietor of a hotel in Detroit, who had probably en-

countered Simmons in the past, insisted that Simmons ought to be hanged and that if he was sheriff he would hang him with pleasure. His remark was carried to Governor Cass and Woodworth was appointed sheriff in place of Knapp, resigned.

Woodworth had some of the instincts of a showman. He was captain of a militia company as well as a hotelkeeper and builder. In preparation for the execution of Simmons he built a sort of grandstand all about the gallows. Enterprising hucksters erected booths all about the jail yard to sell refreshments. On the morning of the execution Woodworth called out the military band and the militia company and the march to the jail was quite impressive. Simmons walked to the scaffold with remarkable composure and delivered a fine address in which he warned his hearers to beware of liquor which had brought him to such a pass. In conclusion he sang a hymn. The trap was sprung and Simmons died instantly, his neck having been broken.

His imposing appearance and dignified bearing in such a supreme crisis made a powerful impression upon all present, the street, the grandstand, the trees and the roofs of the neighborhood being crowded with spectators, some of whom had come 50 miles to witness the hanging. The execution which had at first been commended was now generally denounced, and hundreds declared that if they could prevent it another should never be inflicted in the state of Michigan. That pledge was made good. In 1846 there was a revision of the statutes of Michigan and the death penalty was omitted. At least a dozen times attempts have been made to restore it, but in every case the attempt has failed, and so Stephen Simmons made a lasting impression upon the public mind when he was hanged in Library Park, which has not been changed in more than 100 years of time. If the public sentiment ever weakened it was strengthened again when across the river at Sandwich an innocent man named Fitzgerald was hanged and two years later a man named Sellers confessed on his deathbed that he was the guilty wretch who had committed the crime.

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tled at the old tavern and soon other settlers came and a hamlet there was known as Derby's Corners. Years later when the hamlet had become a growing village it was named in honor of Gen. Anthony Wayne.

Farther out on the middle branch of the Rouge in Plymouth township the villages of Plymouth and Northville developed. Midway between these villages the Rouge runs through a deep ravine and there the Mead brothers built a dam and a large flouring mill, said to have been the largest in the state at the time. They gathered grain from a wide area, ground it into flour and shipped it in all directions. A barrel factory, blacksmith shop and machine shop followed and a village known as Mead's Mills grew rapidly. The mill burned but another was built and the name of the settlement was changed to Waterford. When the mill burned again the Mead brothers gave up and built a mill at the corner of Second and Larned streets in Detroit. The village of Waterford dwindled and died as the inhabitants gradually drifted away to Plymouth, Northville and other places. Northville had its beginning in 1832.

Less than a mile below Waterford another dam and mill were built and the place was called Phoenix. Nothing now remains of Phoenix except an artificial lake and a small factory in which Henry Ford manufactures fine gauges and instruments of precision.

Alanson Aldrick was the first settler on the site of Plymouth. He was soon followed by Erastus Hussey, Rufus Thayer, James Safford, Abram B. and William Markham; David Philip, Paul W. Hazen, Luther Lincoln, Daniel Phillips and others followed. Some of the settlers were descendants of the Pilgrim Fathers and so they named their village. The Markham Brothers, descendants of the early settlers, manufacture air rifles at Plymouth today. Erastus Hussey was a quaker and a man of note. He was a promoter of temperance, of anti-slavery, a station master on the "underground railway" for helping slaves to their freedom in Canada; one of the incorporators of Battle Creek; a representative and senator in the Michigan legislature; mayor of Battle Creek and a publisher.



The First State Election in Detroit. "Tom Mason" in the foreground.

The government specification for a township was an area six miles square, but in early days when the population was very thinly scattered over Wayne County, the governor and legislative council went beyond the terms of the act and created townships of far larger area. Afterward these early townships were divided so as to make them of the regulation size. Bucklin township as first organized, included Redford, Nankin and Livonia. It often happened when these townships were being subdivided so rapidly that the inhabitants would send duplicated names. This occurred several times in Wayne County, so the people went far away to China for their township names. Bucklin was first changed to Pekin, and Nankin and Canton townships were given Chinese names. After the village of Dearbornville was named, Pekin was changed to Dearborn and the village was presently abbreviated to the same limit. Ecorce once included the township of Taylor. Ecorce was named by the French settlers because of the large sluggish bayou which was generally covered by the bark of decaying trees, Ecorce being the French word for bark.

The early landowners on the Ecorce were the Riopelle brothers, Elya Goodell, Joseph Bundie, Alex. Descooptes Labadie, Louis Le Duc, Alex. H. Jaudon and J. B. Rousseau.

One of the earliest of the boom towns promoted from Detroit was laid out in 1820 on the present site of Wyandotte. Land was purchased in 1820, streets and lots were platted and many lots were sold at auction. But there was no feverish building of homes. The scheme fell flat and presently Major John Biddle bought up the area at a bargain. The district remained dormant until, in the early 1850's the Eureka Iron Company built a blast furnace there and then a rolling mill and began the manufacture of iron. In preparation for this the company purchased 2,200 acres of land for a village. Then they bored a deep well hoping to find natural gas. The gas well proved a disappointment, but it disclosed that there was an enormous deposit of rock salt about 1,200 feet down in the earth, and that salt in later years led to a great exploitation and a revival of the town of Wyandotte.

Although the treaties with the Indians stipulated that the string of Wyandotte villages down the river should remain in peaceable possession for 50 years, settlers began settling around the villages and clamoring for the land. The government moved the Indian villagers back several miles up the Huron River and later removed them to Indian Territory. Major Abraham Truax, a soldier of 1812, bought land about the old village of Monguagon and founded a village which was first known as Truaxton and afterward as Trenton. For several years small steamboats plied the river stopping at Ecorce, Wyandotte, Trenton and Gibraltar and then crossed to Amherstburg and stopped at Canadian villages on their return trip to Detroit.

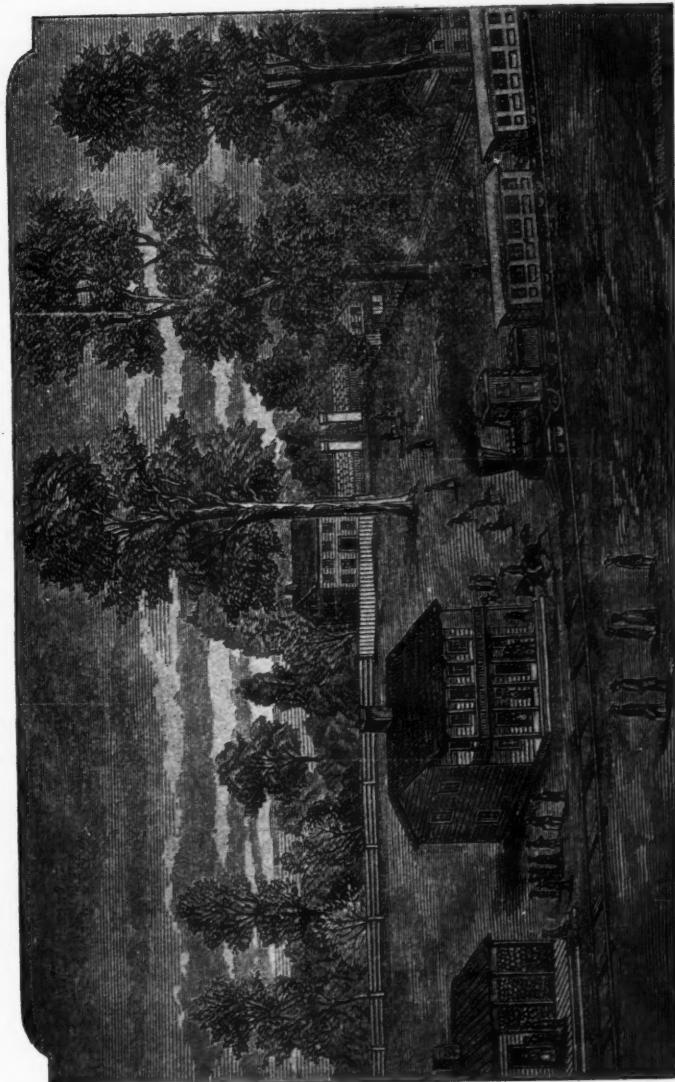
In 1873 the Canada Southern was built across Ontario to provide the straightest and shortest possible route between New York and Chicago. Its Canadian terminal was just above Amherstburg and from these cars were ferried across the river to Stony Island, thence by bridge to Grosse Ile; across Grosse Ile they passed and by another bridge arrived at Trenton. Trenton had great hopes until the Canada Southern route was shifted to Detroit. In recent years Trenton has experienced a notable revival partly due to the establishing of the big Edison plant on the Trenton channel and partly to the creation of a public park on Slocum's Island. The new free bridge leading to Grosse Ile has promoted travel and the establishment of fine suburban homes on both the mainland and the island. The earliest settlers of Trenton were: Giles Slocum, A. L. Bird, Capt. Robert Wagstaff, Col. John A. Rucker, Abram Truax and James Chittenden.

Down in the southeastern township of Wayne County was a broad inlet opening into Lake Erie known as Silver Creek. It had a number of branches extending into the interior. The Potawatomi Indians were the original owners of this region south of Detroit as far as the Maumee River. When the Huron or Wyandotte Indians were driven out of Canada by the raids of the Iroquois, they sought refuge in Michigan and the Potawatomis gave them permission to settle along the shore of Detroit River below Detroit. In the 1790's the Wyandottes had

a string of villages in that territory, beginning at Ecorce, another at what is now Wyandotte, another called Monguagon at Trenton, and a larger village at Brownstown which took its name from Adam Brown, a white man who had been captured by the Indians when a small child, who grew up among them and became chief of the village.

It was immediately west of this village that the battle of Brownstown was fought during the war of 1812. The battle of Monguagon was fought between Wyandotte and Trenton. After the war white settlers began establishing homes and farms in Brownstown, which for a time included the township of Berlin of Monroe County, but afterward the Huron River was made the dividing line between the counties. The early settlers were Col. Nathaniel Case, P. T. Clark, John Forbes, Jacob Garrett, Elias James, B. F. Knapp, Dr. John Latour, William Munger, Michael Vreelandt and Henry Woodruff. One group founded the village of Gibraltar and another the village of Flat Rock.

Early settlers of Michigan of American origin were notable for their vision of the future and for a spirit of enterprise which led them into rash ventures without realizing the cost of public utilities or taking account of their own financial limitations. As soon as railway development had begun in this country they decided that Michigan must have railways immediately, and when private resources were found to be inadequate they planned railways as a state enterprise. So the first railway chartered west of Syracuse, N. Y., was the Detroit & Pontiac which was first chartered on July 31, 1830. The success of the Erie Canal, opened in 1825, convinced the people of Michigan that they must as soon as possible connect up their small rivers with navigable channels and furnish the interior of the state with waterways for their future commerce. One great canal was planned to utilize the Huron and St. Joseph rivers by canalization so as to provide a waterway directly from Lake Erie to the head of Lake Michigan. Work on the first unit of this great enterprise was begun with the construction of the Gibraltar & Flat Rock Canal. Another



Detroit to Dearborn, 1837. First train to run out of Detroit over the line which later became the Michigan Central Railroad.

enterprise was known as the Clinton & Kalamazoo Canal, which was to utilize the Clinton River as far as Rochester and then create a canal which would connect it with the Kalamazoo River and open communication by water between Lake St. Clair and Lake Michigan across the state. Work on that was also carried on for a time. The unexpected cost of both railways and canals and failure of eastern firms which had accepted and sold \$5,000,000 of Michigan bonds and then failed before all the money was forthcoming, brought the commonwealth to the verge of bankruptcy and resulted in the sale of the railways to private corporations. Because of this disaster a number of ambitious towns which had expected to profit by these enterprises suffered disappointment and a number of them disappeared from the map.

Gibraltar had hopes of outriveling Detroit for a time. It became necessary to import a considerable number of Irish immigrant laborers from New York to work on the Gibraltar & Flat Rock section. Tammany had already assured that they were all good "dimmycrats". Regardless of residence qualifications or even naturalization they were all permitted to vote in the first state election and it was by their ballots that the "boy governor", Stevens T. Mason, was assured of election.

When the election of 1840 came the work on the canal had ceased. Some of the imported Irishmen returned east and others settled in Detroit in the area which for many years was known as "Corktown."

Reckless venturing in public and private enterprises and President Jackson's removal of the public money from the custody of the United States Bank brought about the panic of 1837 which paralyzed all business for a time and left the people without money. But before the break everything was booming and ambitious speculators were founding new towns in many places about the state. Near the mouth of River Rouge one group promoted a village called Belgrade; at the mouth of Stony Creek in Monroe County another group promoted the City of Brest; Charles A. Trowbridge started a village in Huron Township using the initials of his own name for a set-

tlement named Catville. The village managed to survive and be re-named New Boston. B. F. H. Witherell founded a village north of Detroit on Woodward Avenue which he named Cassandra in honor of his third wife, Cassandra Brady. These are but a few examples of the spirit of the time. Delray was later founded on the site of Belgrade and Highland Park now covers the site of the forgotten village of Cassandra.

The influence of the natural waterways in the founding of settlements is notable everywhere on the map. The Clinton River led to the founding of Mt. Clemens, Frederick, Utica, Rochester and Pontiac. The Huron River invited the founding of Flat Rock, New Boston and Belleville. Upper Swan Creek was chosen for the settlement of Belden. But as the country was settled with farms away from the streams, roads into the interior had to be provided. Their vital importance became apparent in 1812 when, for the lack of a road connecting Detroit with Ohio, Gov. Hull was compelled to surrender Detroit because the town had to be provisioned and reinforced from Ohio and the Indians were able to cut off communication.

In 1817 John C. Calhoun became Secretary of War and soon he began the promotion of military and post roads all over the country to furnish communication between interior settlements and the cities and to make it possible to move troops about for the common defense. His first move in Michigan was to order Col. Henry Leavenworth to take the soldiers who were idling away their time in Fort Shelby to cut out a way and build a road from Detroit to the rapids of the Maumee River. A government contract was awarded to Stephen Mack and Shubael Conant to cut a road through the Forest back of Detroit and lay it with corduroy. This road connected with Woodward Avenue in the town and was made a northward extension of the avenue.

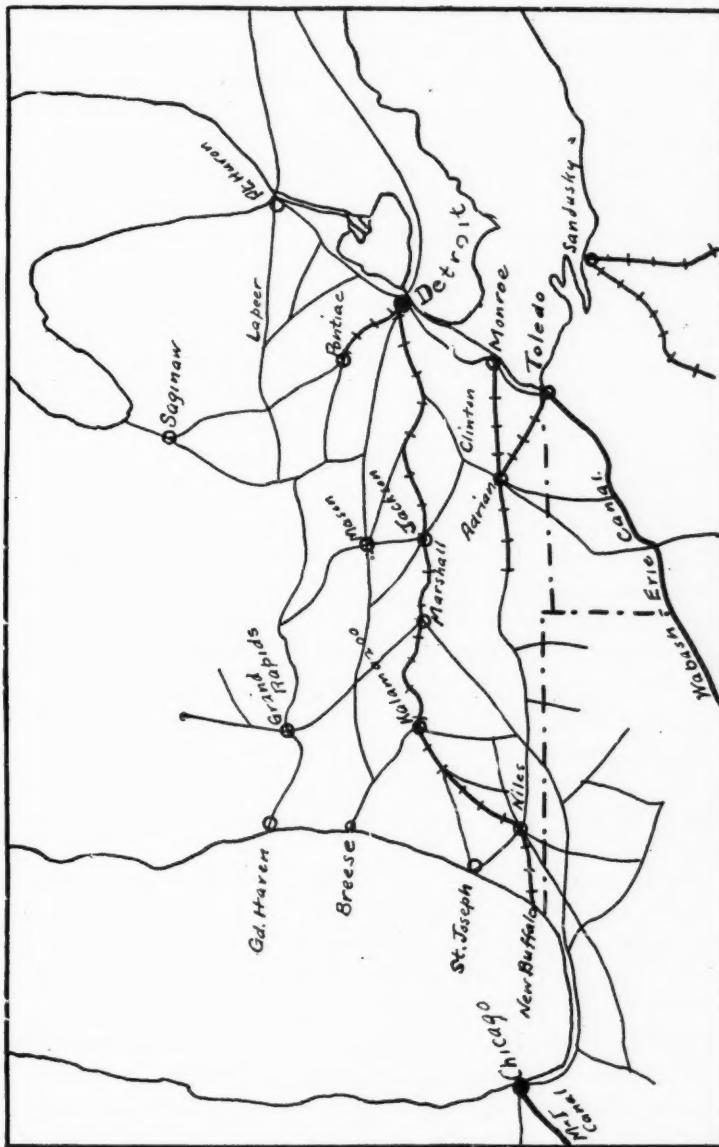
Mack & Conant were paid \$1,000 per mile for this work and they carried it as far as the six-mile road. There they came upon a wide morass of variable depth and they refused to venture a road building contract across such ground. The road to Ohio had progressed only part way across Monroe Coun-

ty when Col. Leavenworth was ordered to take his soldier boys and tackle the continuation of Woodward Avenue from the six-mile road to solid ground at Royal Oak. Horatio Ball carried on the road construction from Royal Oak northward.

It was found necessary to build log cribs in a line across the morass, fill them with brush, earth and stones and then lay stringers and corduroy over the crib foundation. As a consequence of this work that section of Woodward Avenue was for many years known as "Leavenworth's Causeway". In the course of time that government road was extended to Saginaw. Col. Leavenworth afterward built Fort Leavenworth in Kansas. He died a brigadier general on Santa Fé trail.

In 1812 Fort Dearborn could not be supported from Detroit and an order was sent to evacuate it. The troops and their families, on their way to Fort Wayne, suffered a massacre. In 1825 towns had begun to spring up along the route between Detroit and Fort Dearborn, and the little village of Chicago settled about Fort Dearborn was growing rapidly and was incorporated as a city in 1837. The water route around the lakes was long and land communication was badly needed. Father Gabriel Richard, priest of Ste. Ann's church in Detroit, was elected as Michigan Territory's delegate to Congress in 1824 and his most notable achievement was procuring an appropriation for a government road between Detroit and Chicago along the course of Michigan Avenue. The road followed as nearly as was practicable the course of the old Potawatomi trail between the head of Lake Michigan and Detroit. It was more than ten years under construction and when finished in the usual fashion of the old-time turnpike it was nothing to boast about in the driest season and was at times impassable in wet weather.

In 1829, and again in 1833, appropriations were made for the Grand River Road and the Fort Gratiot Road. Grand River was laid out along the border of the tribal territories between the Potawatomis and the Chippewas. Villages began to be founded along all these lines of travel. On each and all of the roads were long stretches of corduroy and a ride over



RAILROADS AND STAGE LINES IN MICHIGAN IN 1849
*(From Mitchell's Traveller's Guide, Pub. by Thomas Conpherthwart & Co, Philadelphia.
The light lines are Stage Lines)*

the logs in springless vehicles even at a walking pace was slow torture. For many years the common route between Detroit and the villages of Rochester and Pontiac was along the shores of Detroit River and Lake Ste. Clair, then along the course of the Clinton River.

In 1847 the capital of Michigan was moved from Detroit to Lansing. The members of the legislature who made the journey arrived in Lansing with their bones well rattled and their gluteal muscles thoroughly massaged. The most unanimous legislation of that session was the passage of the "Plank Road Act," which granted charters of 60 years' duration to any corporation or association which would build plank roads along the main lines of travel. Enterprising citizens organized plank road companies, secured charters and the building was begun. Soon they had, leading out of Detroit, the Detroit & Birmingham, the Detroit & Howell, the Detroit & Erin, the Detroit and Lake Ste. Clair and other plank roads.

As soon as these roads were opened for use the traveling public experienced a joy unspeakable and were full of glory over the achievement. For now the stages, farm wagons and carriages could bowl along smoothly and at high speed and the roll of the wheels over the planks made a rumble that was music to the listening ear. Handsome stages were provided by the stage companies with two horses for the slow coaches and four for the express and mail stages. The forward team or leaders traveled at a swift canter while the sturdier wheel-horses followed at a swift trot.

At intervals of five miles toll gates were established and each vehicle paid a cent a mile for use of the road. Horses were frequently changed and at each place of change there was a wayside tavern with both solid and liquid refreshment and a huge watering trough. The ladies would get out to shake out their skirts and stretch their "limbs" (there were no legs in stage-coach days). The men would enter the bar room "to see a man" and emerge with suspicious breaths but looking much refreshed, and then the stage would dash away with cracking of the driver's whip and sometimes much tootling of a bugle.

But the planks 12 feet long and three inches thick gradually wore out. Railroads began to make serious competition and the revenue of the roads would not warrant a re-planking, for lumber was beginning to cost real money. But the charters of the roads continued after the planks were gone and the cent-a-mile toll continued to the end of the charters.

Life is just one thing after another. The old winding Indian trails gave way to the straighter bridle paths, the bridle paths to the turnpike and corduroy, and these were succeeded by the plank roads. The railways gave quietus to the plank roads and the canals and today the motor cars and trucks rolling over smooth paved highways ramifying in every direction are menacing the prosperity of the railways and putting the steamboats on very short rations. Already travel is thoughtfully scanning the heavens for a new main highway and, when the trick of coming down to an absolutely safe landing has been mastered who can say how the next generation shall travel and where its pilgrimages may end?

“Whoe'er has travelled life's dull round,
Where'er his stages may have been,
May sigh to think he still has found
The warmest welcome at an inn.”

THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF LUMBERING ON MICHIGAN, 1835-1890

BY ORMOND S. DANFORD

Fenton

PINE down the Bad and Shiawassee; pine down the Flint and the Onion; pine down the Beaver, the Sturgeon; pine down the roily Kawkawlin; pine for the maws of the mills sheathing the banks of the Saginaw, drifting into the boom-chains, fighting the clutch of the "ladder"; pine, pine, up, up, into the maws of the sawmills. AND out across the valley the scream of the saw, burdened with pitch, drowns the peck, peck of a thousand axes, sweeping the pine from the sandhills.

the axe in Michigan. Already we have our lumbering legends, the sagas of Paul Bunyan, true American folklore. Already romantic recollections of the Michigan pineries are appearing in print. But, like the tales of the pioneersmen, the story of lumbering has many sides. Thus, the reminiscing old lumberjack finds his past sentimental and idealistic; while the contemporary visitor found camp and town life sordid and depressing. As this paper endeavors to trace the development of lumbering in Michigan from 1835 to 1890, the author professes no attempt to glorify or vilify the figures active in the woods or village life of this era. In the light of pure historical research, the picture of the social and economic effects of Michigan lumbering will be presented as objectively as possible.

BEFORE THE FARMER CAME: MICHIGAN'S ORIGINAL FOREST AREAS

Practically the entire surface of Michigan was once covered with timber. Roughly, division was made into two types of forest. South of an irregular line from St. Clair County to Muskegon, forests were principally hardwoods. North of the line, white pine, either in pure

stands or mixed with hardwoods, extended to Mackinac. (See Plate II) This pine, from 1837 to 1890, was "timber gold" and Michigan's lumber history of this period is a picture of exploitation and wealth.

Lumbering in the Upper Peninsula, with the exception of Menominee, was of minor importance during this period and will not be discussed.

FARMER VS. FOREST: MICHIGAN, 1835-1850 The Michigan lumber era can be divided into two distinct periods. The first represents the penetration into the lower Michigan counties of the pioneer farmer intent upon finding land and a home. The second period begins with the realization of the extensiveness and value of Michigan's pine lands and the influx of men not to farm land, but to market the lumber.

"Until the late 1850's," says Hazelton, "there was little profit in lumbering, as the country was new, farmers poor, struggling to clear their farms."¹ A fraudulent early survey of the northern half of the lower peninsula, which was not rectified until the 1850's, "indicated to a very large extent a district of inaccessible and uninhabitable swamps and worthless lands."² In Ohio, papers met incoming settlers with vivid warnings against settlement of this inhospitable area in order to divert settlement south of the Ohio-Michigan line.³

"Farmer's mills" sprang up, however. At Sharron Hollow on the Raisin River, about twenty miles southwest of Ann Arbor, a sawmill of the Mulay type⁴ was operating in 1835 or

¹G. H. Hazelton, "Reminiscences of Seventeen Years Residence in Michigan", *Mich. Pion. and Historical Col.*, v. 21, 1892, p. 410.

²Michigan State Agricultural Society, *Three Lectures*, J. A. Kerr & Co., Lansing, 1865, p. 11.

³O. S. Danford, "The Ohio-Michigan Boundary Dispute", Typewritten Manuscript, Michigan State College, 1940, p. 8.

⁴The sawmilling era in Michigan saw the evolution of three types of saws, the "Mulay", the circular, and the band saw.

In the "pit sawing" of the colonial days, a log was "sliced" into boards. It was rolled on a frame above a pit. A long straight saw with two handles was operated by a man standing on top of the log to pull the saw up and a man in the pit to pull the saw down. They started at one end, sawed the length of the log. The first cut yielded, naturally, a slab; the second cut a board or plank.

When water power was substituted for the two men, a "Mulay" saw resulted. Later, several such saws were placed parallel to each other and a board-thickness apart. As they went up and down, an entire log was fed into them and came out converted completely into slabs and lumber. This was called a "gang" of saws.

1836.⁵ Meanwhile, a "Judge Jewett" had even sawed lumber on the Thread River, near Flint, and rafted a bit to that city in November, 1832, to partially erect a dwelling.⁶ The Saginaw Valley, proper, boasted a farmer's mill in 1834 operated by Harvey Williams to supply settlers with building material. Nevertheless, "manufacture and shipment of lumber . . . had not . . . been thought of."⁷ A second mill was later established, possibly with the intention of manufacturing lumber more extensively. However, the Panic of 1837 killed all interest⁸ and it was not to be until 1849 that several more mills were erected in the area and the lumber boom was on. But in 1837, even "Owasso" with its dozen log buildings and a frame shanty had a sawmill of some sort.⁹

The Panic of 1837 stagnated not only sawmill but also railway construction.¹⁰ Consequently no established railroad lines were to penetrate Michigan's timber wealth until years later, for it was only after the river banks were stripped of timber that the practicality of railroad logging became apparent and Michigan railways boomed as never before.

Thus, fifty years were to work an amazing transformation. In 1836, three or four "farmer's mills" sawed a few hundred board feet annually. By 1885, Bela Hubbard records that a hundred mills lined the banks of the Saginaw for twenty miles.¹¹ Within the span of less than half a century, the annual lumber output of the Saginaw River watershed jumped,

⁵C. A. Leech, "Sharron Hollow: Story of an Early Mulay Sawmill of Michigan", *Mich. Hist. Mag.*, Vol. 17, 1933, p. 379.

⁶Albert Miller, "Recollections of a Pioneer of Early Michigan", *Mich. Pioneer and Historical Collections*, Vol. 22, 1893, p. 461 ff.

⁷*History of Saginaw County, Michigan*. C. C. Chapman and Co., Chicago, 1881, p. 382.

⁸*History of Saginaw County, Michigan*. C. C. Chapman & Co., Chicago, 1881, p. 383.

⁹Bela Hubbard, *Memorials of a Half-century in Michigan and the Lake Region*, Putnam's Sons, New York, 1888, p. 71.

¹⁰E. A. Calkins, "Railroads of Michigan Since 1850", *Michigan Hist. Mag.*, Vol. 13, No. 1, Jan., 1929, p. 5 ff.

¹¹Bela Hubbard, *Memorials of a Half Century in Michigan and The Lake Region*, Putnam's Sons, New York, 1888, p. 76.

Later the circular saw, common to every portable farmer's mill today, was perfected. Then the band saw was devised. The latter is in use in all large mills today. Chief advantage of the two latter types of saw was (1) they each reduced the "kerf" or width of the bite taken out of the log by the saw and hence yielded more lumber, and (2) each enormously speeded up lumber production.

by 1880, to nearly a billion board feet.¹² Why this transformation?

THE LUMBERMAN COMES: MICHIGAN, 1850-1860 As early as 1838 an advertisement in the Bangor (Me.) *Daily Whig and Courier* announced:¹³

Sawmill Workmen Wanted

WANTED to go West, one first rate head Sawyer, two of the second class, one who understands Circular Saws, and one Teamster. The above to start Immediately. Also, in 3 or 4 weeks, a gang of 10 or 12 wood choppers, to cut Pine . . . etc.

The handwriting was on the wall.

Two years earlier, in 1836, an ex-Maine lumberman, Charles Merril, had settled at Detroit and purchased timber lands as he realized the possibilities of the Saginaw Valley area.¹⁴

Exhaustion of Maine pineries created an avid market for the white, knotless Michigan pine. As early as 1846, despite cheap Erie Canal rates at Toledo, "dry lumber was in great demand, as there was little on the market."¹⁵ And, although the lumber of western Michigan found a ready market in Chicago, "most of the lumber manufactured in Bay City and Saginaw was shipped east."¹⁶

Eastern capital, too, came west with the Maine lumberman. Advertisements offered Michigan pine lands for sale in Maine cities.¹⁷ Wood in his *History of Lumbering in Maine, 1820-1861*, has a regular roll-call of Maine investors who settled Michigan lands.

Michigan's many interior lakes and meandering rivers afforded fine possibilities for log storage and transportation.

¹²*History of Saginaw County, Michigan*. C. C. Chapman & Co., Chicago, 1881, p. 383.

¹³R. G. Wood, *A History of Lumbering in Maine, 1820-1861*, Univ. Me. Study, Second Series, No. 33, Orono, Jan., 1935, p. 234.

¹⁴R. G. Wood, *A History of Lumbering in Maine, 1820-1861*, Univ. Me. Study, Second Series, No. 33, Orono, Jan., 1935, p. 229 ff.

¹⁵G. H. Hazelton, "Reminiscences of Seventeen Years Residence in Michigan", *Michigan Pioneer and Historical Collections*, Vol. 21, 1892, p. 406.

¹⁶*Muskegon Chronicle. Romance of Muskegon*, Muskegon, Michigan, 1937, p. XXIII.

¹⁷For example: the *Bangor Daily Whig and Courier*, Jan. 10, 1854, offers "10,000 acres Saginaw Valley pinelands".

The veteran Maine riverman could readily appreciate their importance. Then, too, in January of 1853, a Michigan court decision holding that a stream was navigable as long as the stream had "a capacity for floatage" assured lumbermen that owners along the banks of the streams could not interfere with river driving. This opening up of all pine lands drained by Michigan rivers boomed such villages at the river mouths as Bay City, Muskegon, and Manistee.¹⁸

Thus, the stage was set. The lumber harvest now began.

MICHIGAN LUMBERING REACHES ITS PEAK Entering at Saginaw and, later, at Muskegon the lumbermen moved inland and northward through the Lower Peninsula. As the tall timber fell before the march of the sawyer, Michigan rivers became gorged with pine. Edward Cowles, "statistician of the pine river trade in the Saginaw Valley", stated, "There were floated down the Saginaw River, in the life of the lumber harvest in that valley, sufficient quantities of pine logs to equal . . . the total national debt at the close of the Civil War".¹⁹

Muskegon, in 1887, with 5,000 men employed in 47 mills clustered about Muskegon Lake, produced over 660,000,000 board feet of lumber and 521,000,000 shingles,²⁰ and the city's annual average lumber output for the four years 1883-1886 would have planked a twenty-foot highway from Portland, Maine, to San Francisco, California.²¹ This lumber, calculated the Michigan Commissioner of Integration, would have built a city of frame houses capable of holding a million people.²²

Spring freshets on the Manistee, the Grand, the White, the Pere Marquette, and the Au Sable reached lakes Michigan or Huron buried with logs. North of Bay City the "shore pine-

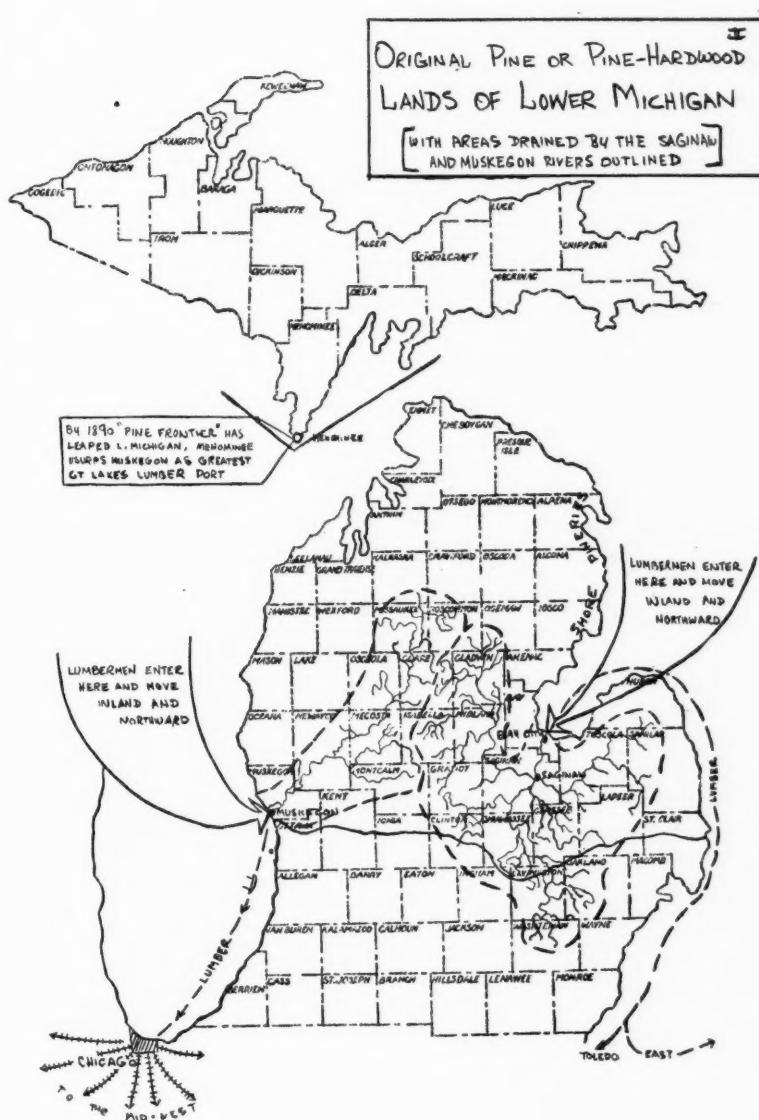
¹⁸Muskegon Chronicle, *Romance of Muskegon*, Muskegon, Mich., 1937, p. XLI.

¹⁹J. A. Russell, "Story of Michigan's Marketing", *Mich. Hist. Mag.*, Vol. 13, No. 1, Jan., 1929, p. 33.

²⁰Muskegon Chronicle, *Romance of Muskegon*, Muskegon, Michigan, 1937, p. XXIII.

²¹E. B. Dana, "Muskegon Fifty Years Ago", *Mich. Hist. Mag.*, Vol. 16, Autumn No., 1932, p. 413.

²²Michigan Commissioner of Integration, *Michigan and Its Resources*, W. S. George and Co., Lansing, 1881, p. 16.



ies" fringing Lake Huron were dropping under the axe.²³ On Lake Michigan as far north as Frankfort, sawmills were beginning to whine day and night;²⁴ and before the turn of the 1890's Menominee was to claim itself the "largest lumber port in the world".²⁵ From 1890, however, the heyday of Michigan's lumbering era was past as the pine frontier leaped the lake and began to race off through Wisconsin and Minnesota.

This rapid lumber output increase from 1860 to 1890 was due to several factors. One was the rapid influx of eastern capital lured by the attractive dividends which Michigan investment yielded. Hazelton recalls 400 acres of pine purchased prior to 1850 for \$15,000 would "ten or fifteen years" later being \$100,000.²⁶ Men scrambled to invest, "to cut and get out". Capital released by the Civil War paid fine returns from Michigan timber investments.²⁷

Business was good. "Western Michigan towns found a ready market in Chicago and the settlements of the Middle West,"²⁸ and, in 1871, Michigan pine rebuilt the city of Chicago after the Great Fire.²⁹ In Washington, D. C., lobbies continually sought government expenditures for the pine cribbing of harbor shores and breakwaters, whether needed or not.³⁰

In 1857 the new circular saw was introduced and improved; mills formerly able to cut only a thousand feet per day now turned out 215 feet per minute.³¹

A new use of the railroad revolutionized logging in the 1870's when W. S. Garrish of Muskegon first built track back from the rivers into the timber to greatly enlarge the area which could still be effectively logged for river driving.

²³*Ibid.*, p. 17.

²⁴John H. Howard, *The Story of Frankfort*, Published by the City Council of Frankfort, Michigan, 1930, p. 38.

²⁵A. L. Sawyer, "The Forests of the Upper Peninsula and Their Place in History", *Michigan History Magazine*, Vol. 3, No. 3, July, 1919, p. 379.

²⁶G. H. Hazelton, "Reminiscences of Seventeen Years Residence in Michigan", *Mich. Pion. and Hist. Col.*, Vol. 21, 1892, p. 409.

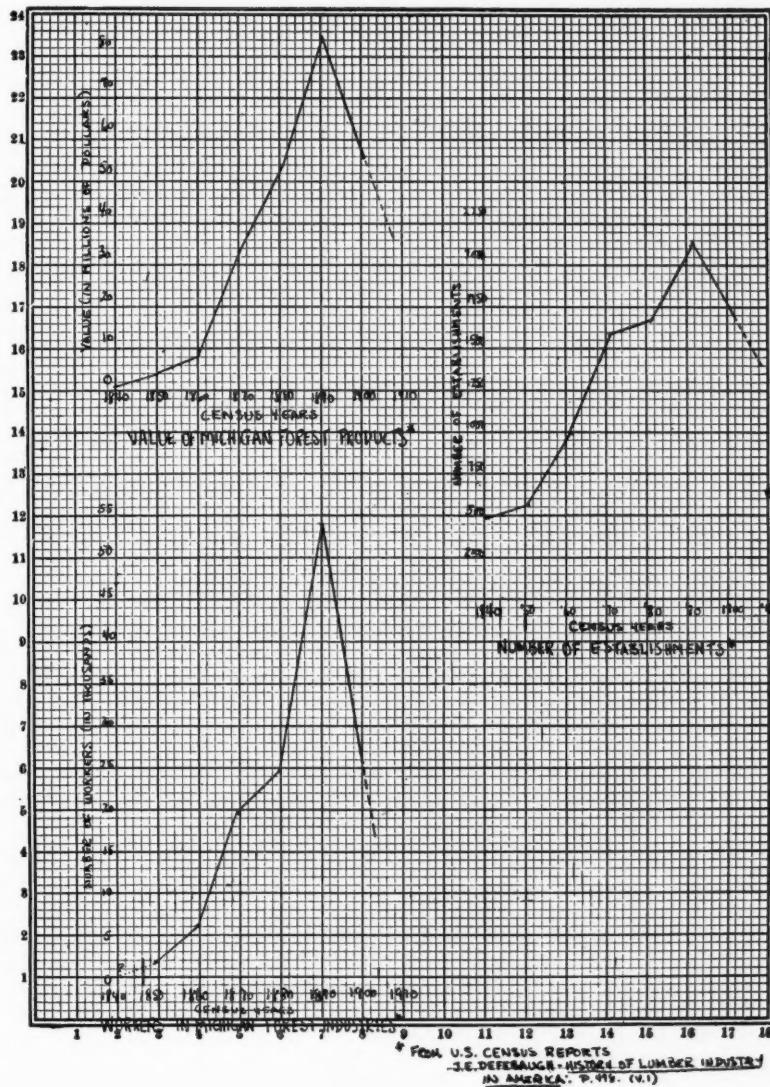
²⁷S. B. McCracken, *The State of Michigan . . .*, W. S. George and Co., Lansing, 1876, p. 90.

²⁸Muskegon Chronicle, *Romance of Muskegon*, Muskegon, Michigan, 1937, p. XXIII.

²⁹J. A. Russell, "Story of Michigan's Marketing", *Mich. Hist. Mag.*, Vol. 13, No. 1, Jan., 1929, p. 33.

³⁰*Ibid.*, p. 33.

³¹Franklin Everett, *Memorials of the Grand River Valley*, Chicago, Legal News Co., Chicago, 1878, p. 542.



Railroad grants of timberlands after 1853 tapped valuable forest resources, for Michigan was a mine of timber wealth. Also, timberland grants even when stripped of timber could be sold to the farmer-pioneer.³²

**LUMBERING'S SOCIAL
IMPRINT ON MICHIGAN, 1850-1890**

Socially, Michigan lumbering left its greatest imprint on village life because the lumber camp, itself, was an isolated organism whose only impact on organized society was a few weeks in the spring when the rivermen "hit the town". A description of camp life will help illustrate, however, why that impact was so intense.

A logger's life was all work and no play. "Daylight in the swamp" howled the cook at 3:30 or 4:00 A. M. to the teamsters; and at 4:30 or 5:00, "Come and get it", to the camp in general.³³ The lumberjacks were on the job at daybreak, worked until noon, ate a hasty meal carted into the woods by the chore boy, and immediately returned to the team, the saw, or the axe with a "chew" or a pipeful of tobacco as an after-dessert. They worked until sundown.

Pork, beans, dried fish, bread and tea were the common diet.³⁴ For a short while in the evenings the men smoked, played cards, told stories and sometimes held rude dances. Liquor was forbidden in camp.³⁵ The fatigued men retired early and it is little wonder that a minister's son, visiting a camp in 1882, protested at the loud "snoring in seven different languages" as well as the "beautiful odor of wet socks and footrags" hanging from the rafters.³⁶

An educated man was rare; although Draper recalls a camp which boasted an embezzler, as well as a patient from the Traverse City State Hospital and a deserter from West Point.³⁷

The camp was self-sufficient. When the snow brought isolation for the winter, a "commissary" owned by the company

³²E. A. Calkins, "Railroads of Michigan since 1850", *Mich. Hist. Mag.*, Vol. 13, No. 1, Jan., 1929, p. 7 ff.

³³Muskegon Chronicle, *Romance of Muskegon*, Muskegon, 1937, p. LXXXIX.

³⁴History of Saginaw County, Chapman & Co., Chicago, 1881, p. 408.

³⁵C. A. Leech, "Lumbering Days", *Mich. Hist. Mag.*, Vol. 17, 1933, p. 141.

³⁶Muskegon Chronicle, *Romance of Muskegon*, Muskegon, 1937, p. LXXXIX.

³⁷A. S. Draper, "Reminiscences of the Lumber Camp", *Mich. Hist. Mag.*, Vol. 14, Summer No., 1930, p. 452.

furnished chewing, smoking, gloves, and snuff. These purchases were deducted from the one dollar daily wage. Then, after a winter of isolation there was little wonder that the lumberjack looked forward to "a new suit of clothes and a few weeks of sport in the spring".³⁸

With the early thaws the huge tiers of logs "banked" along the river or piled on the ice of the inland lakes were loosed, usually aided by releasing the impounded waters of a log dam. Logs and rivermen hit the town together.³⁹

Mill towns enjoyed all shades of decency and order. Steele says, "the saloon, the brothel and the dance halls are there, and the enterprising merchants, the Jews . . .; the Methodist church with its pioneers . . .; the solid God-fearing element which started Sabbath Schools and churches, encouraged schools, introduced lectures, good society and created religious and conservative public sentiment".⁴⁰

Although "products of the still were considered indispensable",⁴¹ "King Alcohol" came under vigorous attack. With the anti-saloon law sentiment in 1850, zealous preachers assaulted the whiskey habit by prayer and mock trial and, in one instance, with band playing and a death procession, confined the liquor to a great log pyre.⁴² At Ionia in 1842 a Rev. Mr. Overheiser conducted an open funeral in a barroom "to display what steals one's brains". For his display, he used a man who had imbibed too heavily at the local tavern, had fallen from his wagon, and had broken his neck.⁴³ Anti-saloon laws were passed in 1859, but in most lumber towns "even judges refused to hear complaints against violators".⁴⁴ Thus, drunks,

³⁸*History of Saginaw County, Michigan*. C. C. Chapman & Co., Chicago, 1881, p. 408.

³⁹Draper in "Reminiscences of the Lumber Camp" describes a typical "river hog" or riverman. He was tall and awkward as a "sailor on shore", dressed in Mackinaws from head to foot, with red or dark blue stocking cap, heavy "corked" boots with tops that came sometimes to the knees, pants staggered off at the boot tops, and wide belt or sash of leather or yarn with his mits tucked in behind.

⁴⁰W. H. Steele, "Frontier Life in the Lake Superior Region", *Mich. Hist. Mag.*, Vol. 13, No. 3, July, 1929, p. 402.

⁴¹John Fitzgibbon, "King Alcohol . . .", *Mich. Hist. Mag.*, Vol. 2, No. 4, Oct. 1918, p. 752.

⁴²*Ibid.*, p. 745.

⁴³Franklin Everett, *Memorials of the Grand River Valley*, Chicago Legal News Co., Chicago, 1878, p. 59.

⁴⁴John Fitzgibbon, "King Alcohol . . .", *Mich. Hist. Mag.*, Vol. 2, No. 4, Oct. 1918, p. 752.

as well as fires, were listed as Muskegon's "protection problems". Nevertheless, it was not until 1861 that a city goal was erected, primarily for the purpose of coping with festive spring rivermen.⁴⁵

Fires often raised havoc in the pine frame communities. Huge pitch-soaked lumber and sawdust piles increased the fire menace. Mill whistles signalled the emergency and all able bodied men were expected to respond. Communities were notoriously lax, however, in fire protective devices. With Muskegon, again, as an example, it was pointed out that in August of 1874 when fire burned seventy business establishments and two hundred homes, Muskegon did not even yet have a waterworks.⁴⁶ Usually some such catastrophe was necessary before remedial action was taken.

Common to the lumbering frontier, especially in the spring when the riverman "blew in with his roll", was the prostitute. Muskegon boasted the Canterbury house "with thirty-six rooms on the second floor", a rendezvous even for prominent lumbermen. Seney, which is in the Upper Peninsula, however, gained such notoriety through its "stockades" as to be worth the attention of a special correspondent and a lurid description in the *Police Gazette*.⁴⁷

However, many good women, often from the east, came into lumbering communities,⁴⁸ and usually the type of "holy terror" lumber town described by romanticists is greatly exaggerated.

Dances were popular. Even "boarding houses", the chief homes for unmarried sawmillers, entertained weekly with reels and quadrilles.⁴⁹ Draper recalls many "stag" dances where the men drew straws, and a short straw made the drawer a "lady". Public dance halls "looked as if they had recovered from a bad case of small pox" because of the rivermen's "corks", those long needle-sharp metal projections stud-

⁴⁵Muskegon Chronicle, *Romance of Muskegon*, Muskegon, Michigan, 1937, p. LVIII.

⁴⁶*Ibid.*, p. LXXV.

⁴⁷Stewart Holbrook, *Holy Old Mackinaw*, Macmillan Co., New York, 1938, p. 115.

⁴⁸W. H. Steele, "Frontier Life in the Lake Superior Region", *Mich. Hist. Mag.*, Vol. 13, No. 3, July, 1929, p. 420.

⁴⁹Muskegon Chronicle, *Romance of Muskegon*, Muskegon, Michigan. 1937, p. XXXVI.

ding the soles of the logger's boots. Fights were common, but in the morning "all was forgotten". Despite the roughness of the society, however, not everybody drank, smoked, or cursed.⁵⁰

Ague was prevalent. Sawmills were "spoken of as driven by fever-and-ague power" and the sawmill ponds "proved a formidable source of malaria".⁵¹ However, these bodies of water when frozen in winter furnished excellent places for skating.⁵² Ice boating and horse racing on the ice was popular. At such events mill-slab piles furnished excellent bonfire fuel.

A wedding always drew a charivari. The "horse-fiddle", made by drawing one board edgewise across another, and shotgun blasts ruined the eardrums. Revelers refused to disperse until the "proper refreshments" were furnished by the groom.

A summary of the social activities of the sawmill town indicates fairly well the impact of lumbering upon Michigan's social history. The roistering lumberjack, in town for two weeks' celebration after a winter of isolation and celibacy; the saloon, the prostitute, and the merchant who took the riverman's money; the "God-fearing Methodist" planting the seeds of church-life and education; the rustic dances; the simple winter sports; the "three mill shifts"—"one for day, one for night, and one for ague" because of the uncontrolled breeding of mosquitoes in the stagnant sawmill ponds; all illustrate effects of the lumbering era. To these influences must be added the introduction of many songs and ballads introduced or created by the lumberjack. These ballads probably represent some of America's truest folksongs.

**LUMBERING'S ECONOMIC
IMPRINT ON MICHIGAN:
1850-1890**

Lumbering made towns, banks, harbors, farms, railroads, and fortunes. It ended the fur trade and opened the way for the farmer. Thus, in lower Michigan it was a transition stage.

⁵⁰A. S. Draper, "Reminiscences of the Lumber Camp", *Mich. Hist. Mag.*, Vol. 14, Summer No., 1930, p. 440.

⁵¹Bela Hubbard, *Memorials of a Half-century in Michigan and the Lake Region*. Putnam's Sons, New York, 1888, p. 103.

⁵²Muskegon Chronicle, *Romance of Muskegon*, Muskegon, Mich., 1937, p. XXXIX.

"Our soft pines are everywhere mingled with an abundant growth of hardwood trees, and such forests grow on a soil of excellent agricultural capabilities" gloated the Michigan Commissioner on Integration in 1881.⁵³ Transitory lumber camps planted farmers in the areas the lumberman cleared; for the small camp garden revealed to many an ex-farmer lumberjack the fertility of the soil on which he stood.⁵⁴ Settlers, too, "frequently pieced out by work in the lumber camps in winter" their meager farm income from the summer months.⁵⁵ Camps, too, furnished markets for the settler's produce.⁵⁶

Mills formed the nucleus of settlement in innumerable Michigan towns. In most cases, even after the pine was gone, industries associated with lumbering continued growing, existing in their own right. Examples, such as foundries in Muskegon, salt wells at Manistee, pulp mills at Alpena, and farming in many areas, prove this. Petroleum was first found in the Muskegon region as lumbermen, wishing to invest incomes, began drilling for salt.⁵⁷

Many first banks were lumbermen's banks.

Harbor improvements grew out of need to facilitate shipping.⁵⁸

Timber made for speculation, for fortunes. A man purchased 400 acres of pine in Osceola County in 1873 or 1874 for \$6,000. In April, 1881, this sold for \$25,000.⁵⁹ A young college graduate, teamed with a locomotive engineer, sold a million board feet of timber in one winter.⁶⁰ Accumulation of local wealth stirred railroad projects, and *vice versa*, railroad projects accumulated wealth as "land grant roads tapped valuable forest . . . resources".⁶¹ "New railroads had at least one terminal in an undeveloped region";⁶¹ thus grants in Mich-

⁵³Michigan Commissioner of Integration, *Michigan and Its Resources*, W. S. George and Co., Lansing, 1881, p. 60.

⁵⁴*Ibid.*, p. 60.

⁵⁵Arthur Weimer, "Outline of the Economic History of Alma", *Mich. Hist. Mag.*, Vol. 18, 1934, p. 131.

⁵⁶*Ibid.*, p. 132.

⁵⁷Muskegon Chronicle, *Romance of Muskegon*, Muskegon, 1937, p. LXXXIII.

⁵⁸Muskegon Chronicle, *Romance of Muskegon*, Muskegon, 1937, p. LIX.

⁵⁹G. H. Hazelton, "Reminiscences of Seventeen Years Residence in Michigan", *Michigan Pion. and Hist. Col.*, Vol. 21, 1892, p. 409.

⁶⁰W. H. Steele, "Frontier Life in Lake Superior Region", *Mich. Hist. Mag.*, Vol. 13, No. 3, July, 1929, p. 413.

igan pineries paid well. The Congressional Land Grant Act in 1856 resulted in the formation of eight new railway companies in Michigan within a year or two.⁶¹ Railroads were also necessary to market local finished timber products.

Mention must be made, too, of the philanthropical effect of the growth of huge Michigan fortunes. Many men, of whom Muskegon's Charles H. Hackley or Menominee's Sam Stephenson are noted examples, made numerous gifts to their home cities, worked great influence in improving Municipal schools and libraries.

CONCLUSION: 1890 ONWARD The year 1890 thus marked the height of the golden age of Michigan lumbering. The chapter from 1890 onward is of much more somber mien. Professor Kedzie of Michigan State College, who in January, 1867, warned against the "reckless and violent destruction" of Michigan timber, was one of the few who early had visions of the things to come. Indeed, the chapter of economic and social readjustment on Michigan cut-over lands which is still going on has none of the glory of Michigan's lumbering era of 1835 to 1890.

⁶¹E. A. Calkins, "Railroads of Michigan since 1850", *Mich. Hist. Mag.*, Vol. 13, No. 1, Jan., 1929, p. 7 ff.

BALLADS

I've been around the world a bit,
 An' seen beasts both great an' small,
 The one I mean to tell about for darin' beats 'em all.
 He leaves the woods with his bristles
 Raised the full length of his back.
 He's known by men of science as the festive lumberjack.
 He's a wild rip-snortin' divel ever'time he comes to town,
 He's a porky, he's a moose-cat, too busy to set down,
 But when his silver's registered
 And his drinks is coming few
 He's then as tame as other jacks
 That's met their Waterloo.

John L. Higgins, early Crawford County lumberjack, gives his version of the type of ballad popular with the early lumberman. Other themes dealt with woods hardships and privations, laments over unfaithful lassies, death on the drives. The only ballad found dealing with religion is given below, pictures a "good Christian logger" vs. "a Freethinker". (Leech, C. A., "Lumbering Days", *Mich. Hist. Mag.*, Vol. 18-19, 1934-35, pp. 142; and S. Holbrook, *Holy Old Mackinaw*, Macmillan, N.Y.C., 1938, p. 141.)

Jack he got Bob under
 And he slugged him onct or twiet;
 And Bob confessed almighty quick
 The divinity of Christ.
 So the fierce discussion ended
 And they rose up from the ground;
 Someone brought a bottle out
 And kindly passed it round
 And they drank to Jack's religion
 In a quiet sort of way,
 And the spread of infidelity
 Was checked in camp that day.

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A PIONEER GOSPEL RANGER OF THE MICHIGAN WILDERNESS

BY COE HAYNE

New York City

THE old Erie Canal, opened in 1825, accelerated emigration to the Middle West ten years before the railway touched Utica, New York. "Clinton's Ditch" attracts little attention today but it is an emblem of the settlement of the wild regions beyond Lake Erie of which Michigan Territory was a part. Land speculators at Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo and other points on Lake Erie, even by circulating the report that "all back of Detroit was a swamp," could not turn into other routes westward all of the land hungry emigrants from New England and New York, and the period from 1825 to 1835 saw the beginning of a tide of emigration that quickly carried Michigan into full-fledged statehood.

A student from Hamilton Institution named Henry Davis began his duties as a minister in Detroit July 2, 1827.¹ Until his coming Baptists were unknown there. He began his work energetically. The success attended his efforts may be judged from the fact that on October 20 of that year a council was called with a view of organizing a church. It was necessary to send 250 miles down Lake Erie for "ministering brethren." Ill health soon terminated Detroit's first Baptist minister's work in that place. The Massachusetts Baptists Missionary Society had appropriated \$100 for one year for the support of this young man.²

The Massachusetts Baptist Missionary Society operated on a national scale as far as its benevolences were concerned, although it drew its support from a limited territory. At its twenty-sixth annual meeting (May 28, 1828), Daniel Sharp, the secretary, reported that the missionaries of the Society had visited the neighboring British Provinces and half of the States of the Union. "The operations of this benevolent So-

¹See article on T. W. Merrill in *Missions* for June, 1928.

²*The Baptist Magazine*, VIII, 209.

ciety," stated this missionary strategist, "have always been unrestricted except by its means of doing good." He reminded New England Baptists that it had been demonstrated that it was "worthy of serious consideration whether something of a more general character ought not to be attempted by the denomination." Four years later (April 27, 1832) The American Baptist Home Mission Society was organized. From 1821 to the birth of the national body the Massachusetts Society supported John M. Peck, "the father of home missions," in an extensive itinerary in Missouri and Illinois.

While events on the frontier and among the eastern churches one hundred years ago providentially were pointing the way toward the formation of a national home mission society, a young man named Thomas W. Merrill was being trained at his home in Sedgwick, Maine, and in New England educational institutions, to lead out along untried paths as a missionary exercising the functions both of teacher and preacher. He was destined to receive the first commission granted to a missionary by The American Baptist Home Mission Society and to become the founder of Kalamazoo College.

Merrill was a student in the Latin School at Waterville, Maine, in 1820, when George Dana Boardman, Sr., a member of the faculty, was converted and offered himself to the Baptist Foreign Mission Board for missionary service in India. Merrill was profoundly stirred and became one of a group of students to declare a desire to undertake foreign missionary work. During college and seminary years he did not lose sight of this goal although it fell out that Burma was not to be his field. He was a graduate of Colby College in the Class of 1825 and of the Newton Theological Institution in 1828. October 31, 1828, is the date on a small sheet of paper greatly prized by George E. Merrill, grandson of Thomas W. Merrill, bearing an inquiry addressed to "Rev. D. Sharp, D.D., Boston."

"Reverend Sir," began this missive now a century old, "Please to inform me by directing a letter to Sedgwick, State of Maine, whether or not, I can obtain any assistance from the Massachusetts Baptist Missionary Society, should any be need-

ed, by reason of visiting the destitute churches in Michigan Territory, and spending some months or years with them. I have written to ascertain some particulars from that region. Respectfully yours, T. W. Merrill."

Assistance did not come from the quarter appealed to, doubtless because of restrictions relative to the Society's "Means of doing good." But this circumstance did not prevent Thomas Merrill from becoming a missionary of large usefulness. He belonged to a missionary family.

Daniel Merrill of Sedgwick, Me., Thomas' father, was the organizer (1803) of the first society in Maine "for Promoting Education of Religious Young Men for the Ministry."³ The elder Merrill not only was the pastor of one of the most influential churches in Maine but famed for his pioneering, apostolic zeal that led him to take long journeys to remote settlements in the Maine wilderness from the Penobscot to the Bay of Fundy. On these pilgrimages he often fell in with Isaac Case, a tireless missionary of the Massachusetts Society. In 1821, as president of the Maine Baptist Convention, Daniel Merrill advocated a plan for the most extended missionary enterprise in the "Destitute region, lying from the St. Croix, on our Eastern Boundary, along the most northerly inhabited parts of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, the Michigan Territory generally, and in Indiana and Illinois." Doubtless he little dreamed that ten years later his two sons, Thomas and Moses, would be laboring as missionaries in extreme western sections of that territory.

Daniel Merrill's long fight in defense of the right of religious freedom resulted in the act of the Massachusetts Legislature granting a charter for Waterville (now Colby) College.⁴

The failure to secure aid from the Massachusetts Society, as we have intimated, did not discourage young Thomas. After a brief period as a teacher in Amherst College, he felt that he

³Facility in tracing many of the historical events recorded in this article was made possible by reason of extended researches made by Arthur Warren Smith of Winchester, Mass., Rev. David T. Magill of Jackson, Mich., and George E. Merrill of New York.

⁴See, "An Unknown Chapter of Baptist History", by Dr. H. B. Grose in *Missions* for Nov., 1927.

must respond to the call of the wilderness. Accordingly he secured the right to receive subscriptions for Mrs. Judson's *Memoirs* and the *American Baptist Magazine* and started west, the destitute Michigan "backwoods" being his destination. He arrived in Detroit May 23, 1829, with seven dollars in his pocket.

The first six months of his residence in Michigan Territory, Merrill spent in visiting, on foot and horseback, settlements remote from Detroit where the gospel seldom or never had been heard. There were at that time but two ordained Baptist ministers on the Peninsula. T. W. Merrill was ordained at Detroit, February 6, 1831. To visit one settlement containing nearly one hundred people and give them "one Lord's day's services," he rode horseback one hundred miles, and to make a house to house visitation in the district, twenty miles more. He declared afterwards that he did not regret the exertion. During this time he made an excursion into Canada and visited some of the brave little churches near the Detroit River as well as an African settlement for fugitive slaves.

Running short of funds Merrill opened a Select School in the "Village of Ann Harbor", November 23, 1829, having as an assistant his brother Moses. Through friends he petitioned the Territorial Legislative Council for a charter for a school that should be under Baptist control with a theological as well as an academic department. The petition was refused but Merrill's activity resulted in the granting of a charter for an academy to be situated in Ann Arbor with a local board of trustees. Merrill was offered the principalship of the new academy but refused it. Soon thereafter he severed his relations with the Select School, having taught in Ann Arbor about nine months. Moses Merrill and his wife reopened the Select School and conducted it as a rival of the academy until 1831. In 1833 the latter accepted appointment as missionaries to the Otoe Indians in Nebraska.

Thomas Merrill in the fall of 1830 went forth once more as an independent itinerant missionary. In October he attended by request the conferences in Zanesville, O., that led to the

organization of Granville College (Denison University). Upon his return to Michigan Territory he visited Kalamazoo County where the first settlers had been on their "betterments" about two years. The emigration had been so rapid that many settlements contained from twenty to one hundred families. From Ann Arbor to Kalamazoo on the Washtenaw Trail at that time the houses were forty miles apart and on the Chicago Trail from ten to fifteen. The Chicago Trail was followed by Merrill when he penetrated the Michigan wilderness.

A section called Prairie Ronde was first visited by Merrill. Here he found about one hundred families, many of which had come in as squatters on Indian land and were, according to his description "in their habits and manners uncultivated, in their minds much unenlightened and in their morals much deprived." Religious meetings were seldom enjoyed. He visited other prairies, from ten to forty miles distant, and found most of them "similarly situated." Barn raisings and barn dances, Sunday horse races, husking bees and the inevitable "military days" brought neighborhoods together occasionally. The drinking of much hard liquor was an attending circumstance at most of these gatherings.

Finding on Prairie Ronde no convenient house for public worship, Merrill devoted several weeks in the fall of 1830 to the task of erecting such a building. "In erecting the house," said Merrill in one of his letters, "I found it requisite to become one of the proprietors and to incur much fatigue and exposure. After the completion of the house, as the youth enjoyed no means of instruction, I taught a school for a few months, though it afforded a compensation rather more nominal than real; I have also opened and prosecuted a Sabbath school." This was the first meeting house and school house in Kalamazoo County.

At this time (1830) Isaac McCoy, pioneer missionary among the Indians at Carey (Niles), Mich., was vigorously pushing forward through writings and extensive travels measures for the removal, through treaty stipulations, of many Indian tribes to the Indian Territory. At the Thomas Mission (Grand

Rapids), Leonard Slater⁵ was working as a missionary in behalf of the Indians headed by Chief Noonday. When Merrill first came to Prairie Ronde there was but one Baptist minister within one hundred miles of him in addition to the two indefatigable servants of God at the Indian mission stations just named.

After two years' service as a volunteer gospel ranger⁶ Merrill again wrote to Dr. Sharp, secretary of the Massachusetts Baptist Missionary Society for assistance. "Lured not by the prospect of gain," he said, "but by the single prospect of usefulness, I set out from the land of my nativity, at my own charges and in the capacity of a volunteer, for this western waste; and though I have seen privation and toil and trial, I have never regretted the exertion and sacrifice incurred. I have now exceeded by one-half the time I intended to devote to this Territory. I have not received the amount of ten dollars for my services as a public speaker. I have traveled several thousands of miles at my own expense. Yet I cannot be at present fully satisfied that my duty and my God bid me return. I have nearly exhausted what I brought with me and what I have earned as a teacher of youth, and now through you I am induced to appeal to the Massachusetts Baptist Missionary Society for aid. . . . The prospect in this section is, that in a few years the ministry will be supported."

The letter bore a postscript which in the light of subsequent history deserves notice here. "We have it in contemplation," added Merrill, "to put into operation an Academy and Theological Institution under the direction of the Baptist denomination, to be located as nearly central in the Territory as circumstances will admit, combining manual with mental exercise, and moral with intellectual cultivation."

In September, 1831, Merrill's project for a Baptist school received the endorsement of the Michigan Baptist Association of Pontiac; the following month leading delegates to the New

⁵Leonard Slater became one of the early supporters of Kalamazoo College, was a trustee and sent his children to this institution.

⁶A term first applied to traveling evangelists on the New England frontier.

York Baptist Convention approved the plan, after its presentation by Merrill.

An event of far-reaching importance occurred in New York, April 27, 1832, which affected the religious and educational welfare not only of the Michigan Territory but the entire American frontier. On that day a group of Baptist men of prophetic vision formed The American Baptist Home Mission Society. Thomas W. Merrill was present at the meeting. He had opportunity to give vivid and accurate descriptions of conditions in the newly settled communities in the Land Beyond with particular reference to the needs of Michigan Territory. His plan for a school was endorsed by the brethren present and contributions of ten dollars each were received from Jonathan Going, Nathan Caswell, James Wilson, John H. Harris, Byron Green, William Colgate and E. Withington.

Before Merrill left New York he addressed (May 3, 1832) an appeal to the Executive Committee of the newly formed Home Mission Society in behalf of the needy and promising mission fields in Michigan and on May 11, 1832, the Committee appointed him "missionary of the Society, for 3 months, to labour in (Michigan) Territory." The Minutes of the Society for May 17, 1832, has this item: "The Compensation of Rev. T. W. Merrill for 3 months was fixed at \$50."

Merrill returned to his home in Comstock, Kalamazoo County, and began with renewed vigor to press the matter of a Baptist school. With the assistance of his fellowtownsman, Judge Caleb Eldred, a petition was presented to the Legislature, but it was not until April 22, 1833, that the charter for the Michigan and Huron Institute (Kalamazoo College) was signed by the governor.

There developed considerable rivalry between various places, among them being Comstock, Marshall and Kalamazoo, in the matter of the location of the new school. The village of Kalamazoo (Bronson), newly made the county seat, won the prize. A determining factor in this selection was the pledging of \$2,500 for the purchase of a tract of land in Kalamazoo, W. H. Comstock and Judge Caleb Eldred, both of Comstock, mag-

nanimously heading the subscription list. In 1836 instruction was commenced in a two-story frame building erected on Walnut Street, Kalamazoo. Thomas Merrill served the college for many years as a trustee. His gift of \$10,000 for endowment was unusually large for that day. He had moved in the meantime to Lansing where he was successful in business, although he did not cease his work as an itinerant throughout the state in behalf of benevolent societies. At his death his will was found to have been drawn in favor of the college he founded.

Daniel D. Merrill, son of Thomas W., born at Comstock, Feb. 16, 1834, was a student at Kalamazoo College from 1851 to 1854 and in 1855 labored as a colporter-missionary in Indiana and Illinois. In 1856 he took up his residence in St. Paul, Minnesota. As member of the First Baptist Church of St. Paul,⁷ as the first secretary and treasurer of the St. Paul Y.M.C.A. which he helped to organize, as secretary and treasurer of the United States Christian Commission during the Civil War, as treasurer thirty-five years and president four years of the Minnesota Baptist State Convention, this able layman continued during his lifetime to add lustre to the name already written into Baptist missionary history.

To the industry and missionary zeal of Secretary George E. Merrill, son of D. D. Merrill, are due the conception and effective organization of the Department of Architecture of The American Baptist Home Mission Society. Prior to this undertaking he had revealed his missionary spirit in the organization of mission Sunday schools in St. Paul and Pittsburgh, and later in leading in the re-establishment of the Baptist cause in Annapolis.

⁷A tablet in honor of his memory was unveiled by this church after his death.

THE SANITARY REFORM MOVEMENT IN MICHIGAN

BY EARL E. KLEINSCHMIDT, M. D., Dr. P. H.

Loyola University
Chicago

The march of true national refinement is through a labyrinth of hygienic principles which we are expected to reveal as occasions require.

—J. H. Beech, M. D., 1857¹

IT was apparent to many of the pioneer physicians of this state that the improvement of prevailing hygienic conditions would result in great good to the people. Perusal of the literature beginning about 1850 would seem to indicate that a definite movement for bringing about this change was already in progress. Matters of hygiene and sanitation gained increasing recognition as this movement took shape.

"Sewerage has important relations to country hygiene as well as metropolitan," declared Dr. J. H. Beech in his presidential address before the fifth annual meeting of the State Medical Society in 1857. "The shallow lake-lets and sleepy streams of our Southern Peninsula must influence the public health in a high degree. The extensive 'hay-marshes' so useful to the pioneer herdsman, are acknowledged hot-beds of malaria. As generations are often too short-lived to arouse appreciation, we can not begin too soon to demand improvements on hygienic principles."² That these pioneer remarks had a desirable effect may be gained from a study of the literature which followed.

Speaking before the Macomb County Medical Society at Mt. Clemens in 1854, Dr. Henry Taylor declared, "Communities ask for light, for truth, and for reason. They are entitled to it;—they ought to have it;—and we ought to give it to them. Ourselves, as well as they, would be benefited by their possession of it. It should be as much our pleasure to give, as theirs to receive it. The fact of our withholding from them this light, should be looked upon as our want of understand-

¹*Pen. J. Med.*, IV (1857), 533.

²*Ibid.*, p. 535.

ing—a want of fitness to take upon ourselves the discharge of its great and important duties.”³ This sentiment was echoed shortly thereafter in a resolution offered by Dr. Pratt of Detroit at the seventh annual meeting of the State Medical Society, meeting at Lansing. This read as follows:

Whereas, The transactions of this medical society must contain much information relative to the preservation of health and the prevention of disease, which it will be important for the people of this State to have in their possession; and

Whereas, It is unjust to require medical profession at their individual expense, to publish this information for the benefit of the state; and

Whereas, Other legislatures have recognized it as their duty to spread before the people they represent all facts having an important bearing upon sanitary reform; therefore

Resolved, That we respectfully request the Legislature of this State, now in session, to inaugurate the practice of publishing, as one of the State Joint documents, the annual transactions of this Society.⁴

This was adopted by a unanimous vote of the Society, and later given favorable action by the legislature. According to available accounts, however, the annual report for 1860 was the only report printed by the state.⁵

PUBLIC HEALTH EDUCATION

The necessity for educating the public in hygienic principles was pointed out repeatedly by far-sighted physicians living at that time. “Teach them that waking and sleeping,” said Dr. S. L. Andrews of Romeo in 1866, “they and their families need pure air, and if they do not provide for it, they provide for disease and death. Teach those who are living in old decaying habitations that they are running a fearful risk. Teach those who have better dwellings, but badly constructed, how to improve them, and make them feel its necessity; teach those who

³*Ibid.*, I (1854), 392.

⁴*Trans. M.S.M.S.*, I (1859), 8.

⁵*Loc. cit.*

are building, to construct large, well ventilated rooms. Teach all those things by conversation, by lectures, by newspapers, and by books—above all by example—line upon line, precept for precept.”⁶ This bit of philosophy was repeated time and again by those physicians who later were to make history for this state.

“The time will come,” said Dr. Henry F. Lyster of Detroit, in a speech made before the second annual meeting of the State Medical Society in 1868, “when the fact that a community allows itself to be decimated by preventable diseases will be looked upon as criminal, and feelings of sympathy will give way to those of contempt and a desire to punish the offenders. The time will come when sanitary science will be better taught to the public at large, and the people will demand of the profession the reason that they have not exerted themselves to disseminate among them the knowledge that their peculiar vocation has from time to time brought to light!”⁷

At a meeting of the State Medical Society the following year, Dr. Alonzo B. Palmer of Ann Arbor drew the attention of members of the Society to the vast amount of preventable illness among the people of the state.⁸ “The practical question arises,” he said, “what is the duty of our profession in regard to this matter of Hygiene? To this may be answered: 1st. It is the duty of every medical man to study the subject carefully, and so far as is possible, make himself master of it in its various relations. * * * The idea cannot be too often repeated,” he said, “as it should ever be borne in mind, that the business of the profession of medicine is not merely to cure disease when it occurs, but to prevent its occurrence; and as prevention is more important than a cure, certainly the study of the means of prevention cannot be less important than the study of the means of cure. As the people, especially of this country, control their external conditions, enact sanitary laws and guide their own habits, their intelligent co-

⁶*Detroit Rev. Med. and Pharm.*, I (1866), 254.

⁷*Trans. M.S.M.S.*, I (1867 and 1868), 80.

⁸*Ibid.*, I (1869), 56.

operation is essential to the proper prevention of disease. In order to secure such intelligent cooperation, they must be instructed—and they can be properly instructed only by those who are thoroughly learned themselves—only by medical men. And this leads to the remark that—2nd. It is the duty of the profession; of each physician in his proper sphere, to teach the people the means of preserving their health—of avoiding disease. It may be well for us to be reminded that the original meaning of the word 'Doctor', the title we all acknowledge, is 'teacher'. We should be in an important sense teachers of the people; but as they cannot be fully instructed in the nature and treatment of their diseases, in the details of administering to the sick, the teaching must consist in communicating the general facts and principles of sanitary science, and in giving special directions to those under professional care, for the avoidance of those diseases to which they may be liable."⁹ Dwelling on a somewhat similar point, Dr. J. H. Kellogg called attention to the vast amount of preventable illness in the state. He declared that "the loss to the State because of preventable illness was not less than \$10,000,000 annually."¹⁰ Undoubtedly, it was expressions such as these which set certain members of the medical profession in Michigan to thinking along different lines than was customary in most medical circles.

Because of the large increase in the number of quacks and patent medicine vendors, it became necessary for the regular members of the medical profession to defend themselves repeatedly against their encroachments. In his presidential address before the fifth annual meeting of the State Medical Society in 1871, Dr. Ira H. Bartholomew pleaded for more aggressiveness on the part of the medical fraternity to combat quackery and irregular practitioners of medicine. Said Dr. Bartholomew, "The members of the profession have a

⁹*Ibid.*, p. 57.

¹⁰*An. Rep. S.B.H.*, IX, 226. In 1880, Dr. Henry B. Baker estimated that 240 or 12 per cent of the 2,000 deaths occurring annually in Detroit were preventable. (*Ibid.*, VIII, 127).

duty to perform which they ought not longer to neglect. They should, in some more effectual manner than any yet devised impart to the communities about them the needed knowledge. Even if it is not desirable that communities should be educated in medicine, it is not a question for the profession to decide. They are being educated today, and that education will continue,—if not in the right direction, then in the wrong.”¹¹ Dr. H. O. Hitchcock urged the “establishment of certain popular medical journals, through which the profession should hold communications with the people in articles setting forth the true state, aims, and objects of the medical profession, as well as popular descriptions of the various diseases, their causes, symptoms, and the general indications for their treatment.¹² Education of the public in the scientific principles on which medicine was built was also advocated in order to combat quackery.¹³ At the annual meeting of the State Medical Society in 1872, Dr. H. O. Hitchcock, president of the Society, advocated the creation of a state board of health to combat the inroads of quackery, saying, “Would not such a course, wisely conceived and judiciously carried out by some of the best minds in the profession, put these brazen-faced charlatans to rout, and rescue thousands of the people from their hands? Do we not owe to people some such effort as this?”¹⁴ “The trouble is,” said Dr. Bartholomew, “the profession is so filled with dignity (some call it old fogeyism) that they cannot stoop to approach the people by the only channel by which they may be reached; viz., the newspaper. The code of ethics denounces such proceedings as undignified. In our opinion it is quite time that all such puerile notions were discarded; time that we cease bemoaning our unfortunate situation, and that we made an energetic effort, by every honest means, to spread correct, intelligent ideas in regard to medicine.”¹⁵ “But if we remember”, he said, “that the public is as ignorant of the technical terms of mechanics and navigation,

¹¹*Trans. M.S.M.S.*, V (1871), 13.

¹²*Ibid.*, VI (1872), 66.

¹³*Ibid.*, V. (1871), 12.

¹⁴*Ibid.*, VI (1872), 67.

¹⁵*Detroit Rev. Med. and Pharm.*, IV (1871), 309.

of geometry and astronomy, as they are of the language of medicine, and that, notwithstanding this ignorance, they have obtained a knowledge of the principles of these sciences sufficient for them to respect and confide in them, is it unreasonable to believe that they may acquire the same amount of knowledge of the principles of medicine, and the consequent respect and confidence in it?"¹⁶

On this point there was considerable difference of opinion. Some physicians readily opposed the idea of trying to educate the people in matters of health and disease. "The unsettled state of therapeutics must be admitted," said Dr. Wm. Parmenter of the Committee on Medical Legislation of the State Medical Society, "and hence the impossibility of instructing the people in principles which we do not understand ourselves."¹⁷ Others were of the opinion that to educate the public in the science of medicine would be fraught with evil instead of good claiming that "the knowledge so gained would be certain to be perverted to improper uses making them the dupes of imposters".¹⁸

A few physicians believed, however, that the medical profession should become more aggressive in the matter of health education. At the annual meeting of the State Medical Society on June 14, 1871, Dr. H. B. Baker offered the following resolution:

Resolved. That it is the duty of the members of the medical profession to use all honest efforts in their power towards enlightening the people on the subject of the principles of medicine and the several sciences upon which it is based;

Resolved, That a knowledge of the fundamental principles of chemistry, anatomy, physiology, and hygiene is of far greater value to the people than much of the knowledge generally sought to be imparted in our public schools, and that the teaching of these subjects therein by means of lectures or otherwise by competent members of the profession ought to be and is recommended and encouraged by this Society;

¹⁶*Trans. M.S.M.S.*, V (1871), 13.

¹⁷*Ibid.*, VI (1872), 87.

¹⁸*Ibid.*, V (1871), 13.

Resolved, That whereas it is believed that the members of the medical profession are in possession of much useful knowledge on the subject of the preservation of life and the prevention of disease and death that is not at present available to the people at large, for the reason that there is no communication on such subjects between the profession and the people; therefore, it is the duty of members of the medical profession to do all in their power towards establishing some method by which such knowledge may be given to the people.¹⁹

This resolution was unanimously approved.²⁰ At a later session Dr. Baker re-emphasized his ideas in the following resolution:

Resolved, That the medical profession ought to do all in their power to enlighten the people on the subject of the principles of medicine, and the several sciences upon which it is based.

Resolved, That chemistry, anatomy, physiology, and hygiene ought to be imparted by means of lectures by competent members of the profession.

Resolved, That it is the duty of the members of the profession to do all they can to disseminate among the people knowledge regarding disease and the prevention of the same. They ought to establish some method by which such knowledge may be given to the people.²¹

This was likewise adopted by the Society.²² Cognizant of the fact that this resolution would be of little value unless changes were made in the medical code of ethics, a further resolution was offered and approved, providing that the code of ethics of the society be changed to correspond with the spirit of Dr. Baker's resolution.²³

Later at the same meeting, Dr. Baker made his report as chairman of the Committee on Vital Statistics. In this he made the following prophetic remarks:

The medical profession is in possession of a vast amount of knowledge of the prevention of disease and death of which the people have no conception whatever. They do not even

¹⁹*Ibid.*, p. 21.

²⁰*Loc. cit.*

²¹*Detroit Rev. Med. and Pharm.*, IV (1871), 315.

²²*Loc. cit.*

²³*Loc. cit.*

know that it exists. To question the propriety of giving the people this information seems to me like questioning the propriety of warning a person of danger who is ignorantly about to walk off a precipice. Giving the people the knowledge of the preservation of life which we as physicians have and they have not, is equivalent to saving their lives in any other manner.

Another way in which our profession may fulfill its duty to mankind, is by teaching the people that it is not only their privilege but their duty to aid scientific investigation. A common regard for the interests of mankind demands it of them. The great law of their own self-preservation—a still stronger influence—should induce them to do so, for scientific advancement is not merely a benefit to men of science; the whole people reap the reward of their labors. In what does our present advanced civilization differ from the less enlightened state of past ages? Is it not in our more perfect adaptation to, and control over our surroundings, rendered possible by the increased knowledge of the laws which govern them? And has not this advance been made through the labors of men devoted to science and the search for truth for its own sake, persecuted generally by the very people who reap the reward of their labors? The most intelligent of the non-professional people, and indeed of the professional, except those who study the physical sciences, need to know that when we ask for a law allowing us to give them information concerning self-preservation, or a law to protect them from the unscrupulous and ignorant pretenders to the healing art who fatten at the expense of the very lives of the masses who employ them,—the people need to know that it is in their interest we ask it, and not to be taught that we do it from a sense of duty to our race. Not that we shall not also gain thereby, for virtuous action has its own reward, and the advance of the masses renders it possible for our profession more easily to advance still further in knowledge and usefulness. Indeed, it really seems as though the further elevation and progress of our profession must be extremely difficult—carried forward in opposition to, and in spite of, the masses who do not comprehend it,—its support divided largely with ignorant pretenders and charlatans, simply because the masses are so entirely ignorant on the subject that they are unable to distinguish the real physician from the pretender. To the people, both are pretenders, and unless we act promptly the time is soon coming, if it has not already come, when the one who pretends to the most will gain the greatest amount of their patronage. We get a glimpse here of the

nature of the reward of virtuous action on our part, and begin to realize that our own existence as an honorable and useful profession depends upon our fulfilling the plain duty of bringing our light out from the bushel under which it is hidden, and of letting it so shine as to illumine the pathway of our fellow men. The people will doubtless choose the right and best, and support that side if only they are given the means of judging intelligently. As the reward for our duty faithfully performed, we shall have the consciousness of having benefited our fellow beings, of being elevated as a profession in the estimation of the people and in fact. Instead of the profession being regarded as it is by those ignorant of its principles, as concerned with mysteries dark and unfathomable, it should be and where the people have sufficient knowledge of the physical sciences to appreciate the subject it is regarded as the high priest of the people, the messenger of truth and good will to man. It seems to me to be the duty, and it should be the practice of our profession, "to lead the blind by a way they knew not, to make darkness light before them and crooked things straight. These things should we do unto them, and not forsake them."

The experience of the action of the assembled wisdom of our State at the capital last winter, which all of you have probably noted, ought to have a useful lesson for us; and it illustrates very well the position of things as they are, in this State at least. If the legislators, who act for the people, and do, or ought to do, what they consider for the best interests of the people,—if they understood these matters as we understand them, is it to be supposed that they would refuse to pass a bill to protect the masses from charlatans and impostors? Whose fault is it that they did not understand it? Can they shine who have no light given them? Is it not our duty to plainly and earnestly set before them the truth, and to use our influence towards warning them of the danger of the ignorant and of all from ignorance? It may gratify our vanity to feel as we must, that in really useful knowledge such as tends directly to self-preservation, we are so far in advance of them. But their action should show us how far short we have come to fulfilling our duty to teach the people, when the wisest of them, collected together, fail to appreciate such things as these, which are so commonplace to us. It should teach us, moreover, the necessity of action in some other direction, for it seems that we cannot get a law passed compelling right action, without educating the leaders of the people so that they shall see why it is necessary.

Feeling this duty and necessity so strongly as I have I could not do less than make my best efforts for the inauguration of a system calculated to effect in some measure the object of giving the reading portion of the people, from time to time, the results of the labors of the profession,—to set before them, at least once annually, a collection of some of the well-established facts, briefly, and in such form as they could understand. Something has been done in this direction by the Legislature of some of the States. The Metropolitan Board of Health of New York City and its surroundings have been in successful operation for several years. The Board issues an annual report, and has immediate supervision of the health people. Massachusetts has a State Board of Health, which has published its second annual report. California has a State Board of Health. I have some correspondence with these organizations, and since the last meeting of this Society, have given some time and thought to the subject. A bill was drawn up, and by Senator Cravath, introduced to the Legislature. Numerous petitions were forwarded to members of this Society and other prominent regular physicians, and a few labored faithfully to give the movement strength. The bill was laid on the table in the Senate, because it did not appear to some of the Senators that the people wanted it passed. It was strongly opposed by the quacks, and from their standpoint, they seemed to show their good judgment in so doing. Some such law can be passed, if only the physicians of the State put forth sufficient energy. It seems to be a very proper subject to bring before this Society, for it intimately concerns the duty and policy of the profession. I hope the members of the Society will express their views on the subject, as to whether action in the direction indicated is the true policy.²⁴

This stirring message evidently had a desirable effect, for within two years the ideas advanced by Dr. Baker were crystallized and given life by the establishment of the State Board of Health.

Speaking on the role of the physician in this newer movement for health education of the people, Dr. H. O. Hitchcock on one occasion declared, "Here is the legitimate field for the educated, faithful and honest physician. The physician ought to be emphatically a teacher and an enforcer of the laws of

²⁴*Trans. M.S.M.S.*, V (1871), 60.

hygiene. . . ."²⁵ Referring to the change in the physicians' method of practicing medicine, Prof. R. C. Kedzie predicted that "The time will come when the physician examining a patient, instead of prescribing the two K's, calomel and quinine, will order so many months in Virginia or Minnesota, or so many winters in Florida or California."²⁶

Soon after the establishment of the State Board of Health, some of the predictions made by pioneer hygienists of the state became actualities. In September, 1873, Dr. Baker wrote, "It is gratifying to note the rapidly increasing demand for popular lectures upon sanitary topics and those connected with the everyday welfare of the people."²⁷ People were not long in grasping the idea that many diseases could be prevented altogether, or that if they appeared, means were available for stamping them out quickly.²⁸ On the occasion of the first Sanitary Convention in the state, held at Detroit, Governor Bagley declared that the men who thought for others on subjects of public health and welfare were the saints and apostles of the nineteenth century.²⁹

As the idea of prevention of disease began to gain a foothold among the people, physicians grew more enthusiastic over the prospects of the outcome of the reform movement. Typical of such predictions is one made by Dr. H. O. Hitchcock during the course of his Presidential Address before the Michigan State Board of Health in 1875: "Were all the children born within the State on and after January 1, 1875, at their births perfect physiological specimens of the genus homo,—free from every inherited perversion or exaggeration of appetite or passion, or any tendency to disease, and were they reared, and should they live, in perfect accordance with the known laws of physiology and hygiene, Michigan, without a single immigrant or emigrant, from, or to, any other State or people would, in the year 1925, be the most populous, the most

²⁵*An. Rep. S.B.H.*, III, 6.

²⁶*Ibid.*, II, 200.

²⁷*Ibid.*, II, 15.

²⁸*Ibid.*, VI, 4.

²⁹*Ibid.*, VIII, 30.

wealthy, the strongest for offense and defense, the wisest, the happiest, and the noblest state of the Union."³⁰

In bringing about a reform of sanitary and hygienic conditions in the state, little use was made of the newspapers until the State Board of Health was established. In 1873, shortly after the establishment of the Board, Dr. Baker, its secretary, tried to induce newspaper publishers in Michigan to establish columns on public health.³¹ In 1875 a circular (No. 8) was sent out by the Board to each editor in the state explaining the purpose and plans of the State Board of Health, and also asking them to cooperate in promoting the public health.³² Apparently, nothing of significance was done, since in 1881, a Committee on Sanitary Publications of the Grand Rapids Sanitary Convention recommended "the establishment of a health column in the press of each place where a journal is published in which the Board of Health shall condense all valuable knowledge on this subject and that persons capable of writing suitable articles on sanitary subjects should be encouraged to publish them in the press of their own vicinity."³³

SANITARY CONVENTIONS

Still another method of educating the public in health matters was encouraged by the State Board of Health—sanitary conventions. Michigan was the first state, according to Dr. John Mulheron of Detroit, to inaugurate such conventions in this country.³⁴ For this innovation, Michigan is indebted to Prof. R. C. Kedzie of Lansing.³⁵ In 1878, while President of the State Board of Health, he proposed that sanitary conventions be held in different parts of the state "to consider and discuss sanitary matters."³⁶ "Perhaps it is wild, visionary, and impracticable; I do not ask you to adopt it at sight. I

³⁰*Ibid.*, III, 3.

³¹*Ibid.*, I, 16.

³²*Ibid.*, IV, xxxiii.

³³*Ibid.*, IX, 70; an article entitled, "Take care of the Babies" appeared on the first page of the Detroit Weekly Tribune for Nov. 7, 1854. *Detroit Weekly Tribune*, v. (Nov. 7, 1854), 1; the publication known as "Good Health" edited by Dr. J. H. Kellogg of Battle Creek made its appearance in 1881. (*An. Rep. S.B.H.*, X, xvi.)

³⁴*Michigan Medical News*, V. (1882), 263.

³⁵*Proc. and Addresses*, Michigan Sanitary Conventions, 1880-4, 3.

³⁶*An. Rep. S.B.H.*, VIII, 3.

hope you will not reject it without consideration. The most I now ask of you is to appoint a committee, of which I shall not be a member, to carefully consider the whole subject, and report at some future meeting."³⁷

Evidently the idea had the support of other members of the Board for the reports show that a committee consisting of Drs. Baker and Kedzie, Hon. LeRoy Parker, and Rev. D. C. Jacokes were appointed to "consider the best means of inaugurating the sanitary conventions recommended in the President's address."³⁸ This committee recommended that these sanitary conventions be held by "joint action of the State Board of Health and a committee of citizens of the place where the convention is held."³⁹ It was further recommended that they be held in a manner similar to the Farmers' and Teachers' Institutes which for several years had been held in various cities of the state.⁴⁰

Invitations for the first sanitary convention were received from Coldwater, Pontiac, and Detroit.⁴¹ Following an extended discussion of the matter it was agreed to hold this convention in Coldwater. The secretary was directed to make all necessary arrangements for holding the convention during the winter of 1878-79.⁴² The death of Dr. J. H. Beech of Coldwater, the sponsor of the invitation, however, on October 17, 1878, made it necessary to forego any further plans in this direction.⁴³ The committee of the Board thereupon recommended that the convention be held in Detroit; and another in Grand Rapids.⁴⁴ The secretary was instructed to make all necessary arrangements.⁴⁵

The first sanitary convention in Michigan was held in Detroit on January 7 and 8, 1880, at St. Andrews Hall.⁴⁶ From available accounts it is learned that the following program was presented:

³⁷*Ibid.*, VI, 13.

³⁸*Ibid.*, p. liv.

³⁹*Ibid.*, VIII, 3.

⁴⁰*MacClure*, op. cit., p. 25.

⁴¹*An. Rep. S.B.H.*, VIII, 3; *ibid.*, VI, lviii.

⁴²*Ibid.*, VI, lviii.

⁴³*Ibid.*, VIII, 3.

⁴⁴*Ibid.*, p. xl.

⁴⁵*Ibid.*, p. 3.

⁴⁶*Ibid.*, p. 5.

1. Welcoming Address. By Prof. R. C. Kedzie, President of the State Board of Health.
2. The President's Address. By Wm. Brodie, M.D., Detroit.
3. Contamination of Drinking Water by Filtration of Organic Matter through the Soil. By Victor C. Vaughan, M.D., assisted by P. E. Nagle.
4. Supply of Milk in Cities. By G. A. Watkins, Detroit.
5. Texas Cattle Diseases. By Alexander J. Murray, V.S. of Detroit.
6. Methods of Study in Sanitary Science. By Dr. J. S. Caulkins of Thornville.
7. Light in the Public Schools, and School Life in Relation to Vision. By Dr. C. J. Lundy of Detroit.
8. Limitations of Pulmonary Consumption. By Dr. H. F. Lyster of Detroit.
9. Sanitary Rewards and Punishments. By Henry W. Lord.
10. Inspection of the Sewerage System of Detroit. By W. F. Craig, C. E. of Detroit.
11. Ventilation of Dwelling Houses. By Dr. Duncan McLeod.
12. Neurasthenia. By Dr. W. H. Rouse of Detroit.
13. Principles of Ventilation. By Thomas A. Parker.
14. Use of Household Filters for Potable Water. By Dr. A. B. Prescott of Ann Arbor.
15. The City of Destruction. By Prof. R. C. Kedzie of Lansing.
16. Training Schools of Cookery. By Mrs. William Jennison of Detroit.
17. Adulteration of Foods. By Carl Jungk of Detroit.
18. School Hygiene. By Prof. J. M. B. Sill of Detroit.
19. Cosmetics. By Dr. C. C. Yemans of Detroit.

Officers chosen at this meeting consisted of:

Ex-Governor H. P. Baldwin, President

Hon. Jas. Birney, U. S. Minister at the Hague, 1st Vice-President

William Brodie, M.D., 2nd Vice-President

Hon. Wm. L. Webber, 3rd Vice-President

Prof. J. M. B. Sill, 4th Vice-President

Mrs. J. J. Bagley, 5th Vice-President

Mrs. Morse Stewart, 6th Vice-President
C. C. Yemans, M.D., Secretary⁴⁷

Among the interesting features of the convention, apart from the regular program, was an exhibit of the State Board of Health reports, circulars on the prevention of disease, reprints of talks by Board members, and an exhibit of the publications of the Ladies Sanitary Association of London, England, and of the Italian Society of Hygiene of Milan, Italy (contributed by Mr. Jno. K. Allen, Clerk of the State Board of Health).⁴⁸

Many notable guests were in attendance at this meeting, including Dr. John S. Billings, Vice-President of the National Board of Health. In commenting on the program he said, "Conventions of this kind * * * were first proposed here, first planned by the State Board of Health of Michigan. In point of time the Detroit Convention was preceded by one of a similar character having been held recently in New Jersey."⁴⁹ Another enthusiastic guest was Ex-Governor Bagley. When asked for a few remarks, he replied that he had come to learn and not to speak. He congratulated the State Board of Health upon their success.⁵⁰ A number of other distinguished sanitarians, and several manufacturers of sanitary apparatus were also present at the meeting.⁵¹

On February 17-18, 1880, a similar convention was held at Grand Rapids.⁵² This was likewise well received by the public. "The room was uncomfortably crowded, a large part of the audience being composed of ladies," was the comment of Dr. Baker.⁵³ The room referred to was the circuit court room of the Court House. A program somewhat similar to the one previously held in Detroit was carried out on this occasion.⁵⁴ Thereafter, these conventions were held in various cities throughout the state.

"By these sanitary conventions we hope to do two things for the advancement of the public health," said Dr. Kedzie.

⁴⁷*Loc. cit.*

⁴⁸*Ibid.*, p. 107.

⁴⁹*Ibid.*, p. 72.

⁵⁰*Ibid.*, p. 29.

⁵¹*Ibid.*, p. 5.

⁵²*Ibid.*, p. 111.

⁵³*Ibid.*, p. 113.

⁵⁴*Ibid.*, p. 112.

"1. To call public attention to existing evils; 2. To enlist the State press in discussing these sanitary questions and in demanding the employment of every safeguard which can be thrown around defenseless childhood."⁵⁵

Wherever these conventions were held the newspapers devoted considerable space to the accounts of the meetings.⁵⁶ Significantly enough, many demands for copies of the papers delivered at these meetings were received by the Board from interested citizens. This induced the Board to print and distribute them gratuitously after the meetings.⁵⁷ Beginning with 1883, the reports of the sanitary conventions were published separately from the annual reports of the Board.⁵⁸

As would be expected, the conventions served as a very efficient means for the dissemination of useful sanitary knowledge among the people.⁵⁹ Because of the necessity for obtaining the cooperation of local citizens, members of the clergy, teachers, lawyers and local physicians took an extensive part in the programs.⁶⁰ This also added to the impetus given the movement. According to MacClure, "The holding of Sanitary Conventions in various parts of the State has been the means of securing better systems of sewerage and water supply in many cities and villages in Michigan.⁶¹ Members of the State Board of Health were most enthusiastic over the results achieved by these conventions.⁶²

SANITARY ASSOCIATIONS

As the people of the various cities and villages of the state became interested in the work of the State Board of Health, and particularly the sanitary conventions, efforts were made to use the knowledge gathered by this Board to improve local sanitary conditions.⁶³ Several leading hygienists were of the

⁵⁵*Loc. cit.*

⁵⁶*Ibid.*, IX, 9.

⁵⁷*Ibid.*, VIII, xlili., *Ibid.*, XV, xxi.

⁵⁸*Ibid.*, XI, 12.

⁵⁹*Ibid.*, X, 359.

⁶⁰MacClure, *op. cit.*, p. 26.

⁶¹*Ibid.*, p. 32.

⁶²*An. Rep. S.B.H.*, XIV, 182; expenses for conducting sanitary conventions were shared jointly by the State Board of Health and the community. (MacClure, *op. cit.*, p. 26.)

⁶³*An. Rep. S.B.H.*, IX, 27.

opinion that local sanitary associations would greatly enhance the work of the local boards of health and thus improve local sanitary conditions.⁶⁴ This trend of thought was apparently appreciated by the members of the State Board of Health, for at a meeting of the body on July 8, 1879, a resolution was adopted favoring the organization of sanitary associations auxiliary to local boards of health.⁶⁵

On June 23, 1880, the first of such associations was formed at Grand Rapids soon after the Sanitary Convention was held in that city.⁶⁶ Other similar associations were formed in other cities in the years immediately following. Pontiac⁶⁷ and Battle Creek⁶⁸ formed associations in 1881; Muskegon in 1883;⁶⁹ and Howell in 1886.⁷⁰

Among the more active of these associations was the one formed at Grand Rapids. This association had as its object: 1. To promote a general interest in sanitary science, and to diffuse among the people a knowledge of the means of preventing disease. 2. To cooperate with the city authorities in securing the adoption of the most effective methods of improving the sanitary condition of the city.⁷¹ Meetings were held monthly, and many interesting papers were read on these occasions. The following papers were read before the Association during the first year of its existence:

- On Contagious Disease—Dr. Wm. Fuller
- On Sewer Gas—Dr. M. Veenboer
- On Defective Sewers and Drains—W. C. Weatherly
- On Clarke's Method of Purifying Drinking Water—Hugo Thum,
M.D.
- On Defects in Sewers—Dr. G. B. Miller
- On Fulton Street Cemetery—Dr. R. H. Stevens
- On Adulteration of Milk—Dr. R. H. Stevens

⁶⁴*Ibid.*, VII, 95.

⁶⁵*Ibid.*, p. liii.

⁶⁶*Ibid.*, VIII, lxxxv.

⁶⁷*Ibid.*, IX, xl.

⁶⁸*Ibid.*, XII, xliv.

⁶⁹*Loc. cit.*

⁷⁰*Ibid.*, XIV, xxxvi; according to Dr. J. H. Kellogg of Battle Creek, the first Sanitary Association was organized at Tottenham, England, in 1871; (*Ibid.*, VII, 83) in the United States, the First Sanitary Association was formed at Newport, Rhode Island. It was known as the "Sanitary Protection Association of Newport". (*Ibid.*, p. 84)

⁷¹*Ibid.*, VIII, lxxxvi.

On History of Grand Rapids Water Supply—Rev. J. Morgan Smith

On Analysis of Grand Rapids Water Supply—Dr. Hugo Thum

On Best Methods of Cleaning Our Premises—Rev. J. Morgan Smith⁷²

The Battle Creek Sanitary Association paid particular attention to the subjects of cleanliness, disinfection, and the examination of drinking water.⁷³

Members of the State Board of Health frequently took part in the programs of these associations.⁷⁴ On the other hand, the associations gave considerable aid to the State Board of Health in the furtherance of hygienic work about the state.⁷⁵

SANITARY SURVEY

Efforts to improve local sanitary conditions were repeatedly made by the State Board of Health. Most of them were unsuccessful until towards the close of the nineteenth century.

The first mention of a sanitary survey at meetings of the Board was made at a meeting on April 9, 1878.⁷⁶ At a later meeting in the same year the Board requested a committee appointed for that purpose, the Hon. LeRoy Parker, to memorialize the legislature to secure a Topographical Survey of the entire State for sanitary purposes.⁷⁷ In 1879 Mr. Parker, as Committee on Sanitary Survey, made the suggestion that the petition to the legislature be changed to include the main facts regarding water, over-flowed lands, swamps, streams, drainage, water supply and pollution of streams.⁷⁸ This was approved by the Board. At a meeting held April 8, 1879, the suggestion was made by Mr. Parker that the Committee be increased to three members. This was requested by Mr. Parker because of the pressure of other work.⁷⁹ No further mention of the matter is made until 1881.

At the regular meeting of the State Board of Health on October 11, 1881, the Committee on Sanitary Survey headed

⁷²*Ibid.*, IX, 77.

⁷³*Ibid.*, p. xli.

⁷⁴*Ibid.*, XIV, xxxvi.

⁷⁵*Ibid.*, IX, xli.

⁷⁶*Ibid.*, VI, liv.

⁷⁷*Ibid.*, VII, xlv.

⁷⁸*Ibid.*, p. xlvi.

⁷⁹*Ibid.*, p. li.

by the Rev. D. C. Jacokes was requested to prepare schedules for the sanitary survey of the state.⁸⁰

In 1884, Dr. Wm. Breakey of Ann Arbor undertook to carry out a sanitary inspection of the premises of that city. This was carried out by policemen detailed for that purpose acting under Dr. Breakey's directions. From available accounts of the results, it was done "quite thoroughly"⁸¹ The form used by Dr. Breakey was commented upon very favorably by members of the State Board of Health.⁸²

On April 14, 1885, the State Board of Health adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Michigan State Board of Health earnestly recommends to the boards of health of the cities and villages, that they make a sanitary survey of the territory under their jurisdiction, on blanks of which a sample is sent herewith, and to adopt such measures as the sanitary surveys may prove to be necessary to place the cities and villages in a good sanitary condition.⁸³

At this same meeting the committee on sanitary survey was requested to prepare blank forms suitable for such a survey, to be sent as samples to the different cities and villages in the State.⁸⁴ The following year in October, (1886) the blank was considered, amended, and returned to Dr. Tyler, the committee on sanitary survey, for further modification.⁸⁵

At a meeting on July 7, 1886, Secretary Baker was instructed to prepare another blank for house-to-house inspection in small places, and another for cities having sewers, plumbing, etc., and to send those to the members of the Board for suggestions.⁸⁶ After receiving their approval, Dr. Baker sent these forms, together with a circular to the mayors and health officers of all of the cities in the state except a few of the largest, and to presidents and health officers of villages. In

⁸⁰*Ibid.*, X, xxxi.

⁸¹*Ibid.*, XIV, xxxviii.

⁸²*Ibid.*, XIII, xxix.

⁸³*Ibid.*, p. xxxii.

⁸⁴*Loc. cit.*

⁸⁵*Ibid.*, XV, xxxvii.

⁸⁶*Ibid.*, XIV, xxxviii.

addition, others were sent to the two hundred newspapers in the state.⁸⁷

The response⁸⁸ of the localities appealed to was discouraging in some instances. A few communities, however, were benefited greatly. The health officer of Sheridan reported to Dr. Baker that he was doing something about the sanitary survey but failed to state what. The health officer of Flint placed the subject before the common council and spoke of its merits, but was unable to secure a survey. The health officer of Peterborough wrote that he could not hope to get a move in that direction at that time but would try and bring it about sometime in the future. In Maple Rapids, the sanitary survey blank and circular induced the health authorities to publish a notice to the citizens to clean up. The city of Greenville ordered one thousand blanks from the office of the State Board of Health. The city of Coldwater had blanks printed for a survey. Battle Creek, it is said, conducted an extensive survey.

SCHOOL HYGIENE

Oh, sextant of the school house, which sweeps
And dust, or is supposed too! and makes fires

* * * * *

O, sextant! there are 1 kermoddity

Worth more than gold, which doesnt cost nothink
Worth more than anythink except the sole of man;—

I meen pewer are, sextant; I meen pewer are!

O, it is plenty out o'doors, so plenty it doesn't no

What on airth to do with itself, but flies about

Scatterin' leaves, and blowin' off men's hatts

In short, it's "jest as free as are" out dores,

But O, Sextant, in our school-house it's as scarce as hen teeth—
Scarce as bank bills in churches when agints beg for missions,

Wich some say is purty often 'tain't nothin' to mee;

(Wot I give aint nothin to nobody); but O Sextant,

U shet 100 girls and boys,

Speshely the latter, up in a tite place,—

Sum had bad breths, none ain't 2 swete,

Sum is fevery, sum is scroflous, sum had bad teeth, and sum ain't
over cleen;

⁸⁷*Ibid.*, XV, x; XIV, xxxviii.

⁸⁸*Ibid.*, XV, x.

But every 1 of em brethes in and out, & out & in,
Say 50 times a minit, or one million & a half breths an hour;
Now how long will a school-house ful of are last at that rate,
I ask you? Say 15 minits, an then wots to be did?
Why then they mus brethe it all over agin,
And then agin, and so on till each has took it down
At least 10 times, and let it up agin, And wot's more
The same individdible doan't have the privelege
Of breathin his own are & no one's else;
Each one must take whatever comes to him.
O, Sextant, doan't you know our lunks is belluses,
To blo the fire of life and keep it from
Going out; & how can belluses blow without wind?
And ain't wind Are? I put it to your conshuns.
Are is sem to us as milk to babies,
Or water is to fish, or pendlums to clox
Or roots and airbs unto a injun doctor,
Or little pills unto an omepath.
Or boys to girls. Are is for us to breeth.
Wot signifies who teaches if I can't breathe?
What's Profs. & Profeses to children who are ded?
Ded for want of breth? Why, Sextant, when we dye,
It's only coz we can't breathe no more—that's all.
And now, O Sextant, let me beg of you
2 let a little are inter our school-house.
It ain't much trouble—only make a hoal,
And all the are will cum of itself.
It luves to cum in where it can git warm,
And O how it will rouse the children up,
And sperit up the teacher, and stop gapes,
And yawns & fijjits, as effectual
As wind on the dry Boans the Profit talks of.
Give us, therefore, better ventilation in our School-houses.

(Quoted by the Rev. M. W. Fairchild of Muskegon, 1882.)⁸⁹

In his twenty-eighth annual report for the year ending December 31, 1864, the Superintendent of Public Instruction urged that teachers in the state have the following minimal qualifications:

1. A thorough knowledge of the branches to be taught.
2. A practical knowledge of some good method of teaching.

⁸⁹*Ibid.*, X, 199.

3. A knowledge of some proper plan of organizing and governing a school.
4. Some proper notions of the moral culture of children, and
5. A knowledge of the laws of health, and the necessary means of preserving it in school.⁹⁰

However idealistic these qualifications may have appeared at that period, their attainment was to be postponed for some time to come. This was especially true of qualification No. 5, as may be judged from the poetic effusion quoted above. Interest in school hygiene did not manifest itself to any appreciable degree in the reports until after 1870.

Some idea of conditions prevailing during this period, with respect to instruction in hygiene, may be gained from the following remarks of Dr. S. L. Andrews, chairman of the Committee on Hygiene of the North-Eastern Medical Society. On one occasion, he said, "I certainly, myself, never received any thorough, systematic instruction upon hygiene, either by books or lectures. I cannot find, after much inquiry, any book that comes at all up to my idea of what a medical student should have in his hands, and which I should be very glad to study myself. I do not know that with all the improvement in the curriculum of our colleges, there is in any of them a thorough course of instruction upon this subject. But let us get all the light we can, and I think the more we get, the more we shall want and the more we shall try to make it practical."⁹¹

In 1871, and again in 1873, Dr. Henry B. Baker of Lansing called attention to the need for instruction in hygiene in the public schools. "Through the Board of Regents, the State Board of Education, and the numerous school boards throughout the State," he said, "there is an excellent opportunity for our profession to work for the purpose of turning the direction of the vast current of study and effort put forth by the young of both sexes toward a more profitable channel,—towards that knowledge which tends directly to the preservation of life, and which is therefore of very much more im-

⁹⁰*Detroit Tribune*, XXIX (Jan. 17, 1865), 2; system of free gymnastics introduced into Detroit Public Schools in 1864. (*Ibid.*, (Jan. 12, 1865), 1).

⁹¹*Detroit Rev. Med. and Pharm.*, I (1866), 255.

portance than geographical knowledge, or that which tends simply to the adornment of speech."⁹² He was of the opinion that physicians should be engaged by school officers to act as "lecturers and instructors in hygiene in the public schools to use their knowledge for the prevention of unnecessary disease."⁹³

That others were of similar opinion may be inferred from remarks made by Dr. H. O. Hitchcock in his presidential address in 1872 before the State Medical Society, and on subsequent occasions. He recommended that a committee be appointed to carefully consider and report upon "The Laws of Hygiene in their Relation to our Public Schools".⁹⁴ Acting on his recommendation, a committee was appointed consisting of himself as chairman. Other members of this committee included Prof. R. C. Kedzie, Dr. F. F. Noyes and Dr. Theo. A. McGraw.⁹⁵ Subjects assigned for investigation were as follows:

1. Hygiene as applied to the construction, warming, ventilation, and sewerage of public school buildings—Prof. R. C. Kedzie.
2. The laws of hygiene in respect to the eye, as applied to the lighting of school rooms, the type, etc., of school books, and the arrangement of the desks—Dr. F. F. Noyes.
3. Laws of hygiene as applied to the methods in schools, including prizes, rewards, the graded system, the forcing system, and the kindergarten system—Dr. Theo A. McGraw.
4. Laws of hygiene in their relation to the government of schools, as affecting the development of children, physically, mentally, and morally—Dr. H. O. Hitchcock.⁹⁶

The following year found only Doctors Kedzie and Hitchcock ready to report. At the annual meeting of the Society held at Saginaw, Dr. Kedzie read both his report and that of Dr. Hitchcock, which were enthusiastically received.⁹⁷ The newspapers, in particular, gave them publicity over the entire state. Because of the interest shown in the findings of Drs. Kedzie and Hitchcock, it was voted by the Society that the

⁹²*Trans. M.S.M.S.*, V (1871), 56.

⁹³*An. Rep. S.B.H.*, I, 15.

⁹⁴*Trans. M.S.M.S.*, VI (1872), 64.

⁹⁵*Loc. cit.*

⁹⁶*Trans. M.S.M.S.*, VII (1873), 17.

⁹⁷*Loc. cit.*; *Ibid.*, p. 63.

committee be continued still another year. Thereafter many reports were made by hygienists, school administrators, and members of the clergy, emphasizing the findings which Prof. Kedzie and his associates had so ably pointed out as a result of their investigation.⁹⁸

In 1880, there occurred an incident in Saginaw that almost lead to the adoption of a system of school medical inspection. The outbreak of a severe diphtheria epidemic caused great alarm among the school officials and board of health of that city. In conversations which ensued between school officials and members of the board of health, differences of opinion arose as to the manner in which the epidemic was to be controlled. Said Dr. Benjamin B. Ross, a member of the Board of Health, "There are but two ways to stop the spread of the disease, and that is either by closing the schools or by a personal examination of each scholar every morning by a physician."⁹⁹ The superintendent of schools felt obliged to agree with the latter alternative. "If some system of examination of the pupils by a physician could be adopted," he said, "that would not only check the disease but also prevent the necessity of closing the schools". "It would be cheaper," he added, "for the city to employ fifteen physicians at \$5.00 a day to make a daily examination of all the children in the schools than to close them for any specified time."¹⁰⁰ Dr. Ross was inclined to agree with Superintendent Thompson as to the wisdom of the latter procedure, but the Board of Education overruled both of them, passing a resolution closing all public and private schools.¹⁰¹ Medical inspection of school children as a regular procedure was to be delayed in Michigan until 1905 when it was established by Dr. Elliott K. Herdman in the Ann Arbor Public Schools.¹⁰²

Prior to 1870 there was no instruction given in hygiene or public health in any institution of higher learning in Michigan. In 1875 Prof. R. C. Kedzie addressed the graduating class

⁹⁸*Loc. cit.*

⁹⁹*Ibid.*, VIII, lxv.

¹⁰⁰*Loc. cit.*

¹⁰¹*Loc. cit.*

¹⁰²Stephenson, *op. cit.*, p. 364.

of the Medical Department of the University of Michigan and urged them to pay particular attention to matters of public health and preventive medicine when they entered the "practice" of medicine.¹⁰³ Again in 1878, Dr. Henry F. Lyster, also a member of the State Board of Health, gave a series of six lectures on public health and preventive medicine before the senior class of the same school.¹⁰⁴ This was done at the invitation of Dr. A. B. Palmer*, Dean of the Medical School.[†] The titles of the lectures were as follows:

History of Sanitary Science—one lecture

Public Health: Extent and Scope—two lectures

Atmosphere: Diseases induced by a vitiated atmosphere, and several methods of ventilation—two lectures

Water: Diseases induced by Impure Water—one lecture

Drainage and Sewerage—one lecture¹⁰⁵

From available accounts of these lectures it is learned that they were exceedingly well received. In appreciation of Dr. Lyster's efforts the class drew up the following resolution:

Resolved, That in our opinion the public interest requires that regular instruction of the kind we have had from Dr. Lyster should be given in that branch of Medical Science in our University.

N. H. Williams
C. H. Burtless
Committee¹⁰⁶

This resolution apparently had its effect on the members of the State Board of Health, for at a meeting on July 9, 1879, Dr. H. O. Hitchcock offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That this Board respectfully request the Board of Regents of the University of Michigan, and the Trustees of the Detroit Medical College, to establish in their respective institutions, at the earliest practicable moment, full chairs of Pub-

¹⁰³ *An. Rep. S.B.H.*, III, xi.

¹⁰⁴ *Mich. Med. News*, I (1878), 140; *An. Rep. S.B.H.*, VI, 101; *tbid.*, p. lvii.

*Dr. A. B. Palmer held the title of Professor of Pathology, Practice, Medicine and Hygiene (Burr, *op. cit.*, p. 631).

†Medical Department of University of Michigan established in 1842; (*Pen. J. Med.*, IV (1856), 56) the first announcement of the school of medicine of the University of Michigan appeared in 1850 for the session 1850-51. (Burr, *op. cit.*, p. 556.)

¹⁰⁵ *Loc. cit.*

¹⁰⁶ *Loc. cit.*

lic Hygiene and to fill the same with thoroughly competent professors.

Resolved, That this Board respectfully requests the Controlling Boards of all Collegiate Institutions and of High Schools in the State to see that a course of instruction in Public Hygiene is given in each of their several institutions.¹⁰⁷

The Secretary was directed to transmit a copy of these resolutions to the Board of Regents of the University of Michigan and to the Detroit Medical College.¹⁰⁸

With the founding of the Michigan College of Medicine in the building known as the Hotel Hesse at the corner of Gratiot and St. Antoine Streets in Detroit, a chair of hygiene and sanitary science was included in the curriculum. This was taught by Dr. McLeod. Established in 1879, the school later, in 1885, became incorporated with the Detroit College of Medicine.¹⁰⁹

Despite the aforementioned resolution to the Board of Regents of the University of Michigan, no action was taken until 1887, when as the result of concerted effort by members of the State Board of Health, steps were taken which ultimately led to the establishment of a Department of Hygiene, including a hygienic laboratory.¹¹⁰ The committee addressing the Regents on the problem consisted of Drs. V. C. Vaughan, H. F. Lyster and H. B. Baker. At the hearing, Dr. Vaughan said, "this laboratory should be made an educational center in hygienic subjects. The results of the work done in it should, through the State Board of Health, be made known to the people. * * * Again, the instruction offered by such a laboratory to its students will make them fit advisers in all sanitary matters to the various communities in which they live."¹¹¹ The following plan of study was proposed by Dr. Vaughan in support of the idea:

¹⁰⁷*An. Rep. S.B.H.*, VI, lvii.

¹⁰⁸*Loc. cit.*

¹⁰⁹*Burr, op. cit.*, 546.

¹¹⁰*An. Rep. S.B.H.*, XV, xlvi.

¹¹¹*Loc. cit.*

SCHEDULE OF STUDIES

I. THE AIR

A. Physical Studies

- (a) Observations on temperature and the influence of temperature upon health.
- (b) Determinations of air pressure and the effects of variations in air pressure upon diseases of the lungs and heart.
- (c) Determinations of air moisture and the effects of climate as affected by moisture.
- (d) Determinations of ozone and a study of its relations to disease.
- (e) Ventilation of houses.

B. Chemical Studies

- (a) Analysis of air and determination of carbonic acid gas.
- (b) Study of organic matter in the air and its effect upon health.
- (c) Microscopical studies of the air.

II. THE SOIL

A. Physical Studies of the Soil

- (a) Determinations of porosity.
- (b) Determination of the capacity of the soil for the absorption of water.
- (c) Determination of moisture.
- (d) Determination of temperature.

B. Chemical Examination of the Soil

- (a) Determination of organic matter.
- (b) Analysis of ground air.
- (c) Analysis of ground water.
- (d) Microscopical examination of soil.
- (e) Diseases due to soil pollution.

III. WATER

- (a) Physical properties.
- (b) Chemical analysis.
- (c) Microscopical examination.
- (d) Diseases due to impure water.

IV. FOODS

- (a) Nutritive value of foods.
- (b) Economical value of foods.
- (c) Study of individual foods.

- (d) Analysis of foods.
- (e) Detection of adulterations.

V. CLOTHING

- (a) Physical properties of clothing.
- (b) Chemical properties of clothing.
- (c) Hygienic consideration of clothing.

VI. HEALTHY HOMES

- (a) Sanitary locations.
- (b) Sanitary properties of building material.
- (c) Study of air, space, and ventilation.
- (d) The size, arrangement, and care of rooms.
- (e) Study of temperature and methods of heating.
- (f) Water supply.
- (g) Disposal of waste.

VII. CONTAGIOUS DISEASES

- (a) The nature and history of contagious diseases.
- (b) Study of germs.
- (c) Restriction of contagious diseases.
- (d) Vaccination.
- (e) Disinfectants and disinfection.

VIII. ORIGINAL INVESTIGATIONS

I may state that the building should be about 80 by 60 feet, two stories high, and with basement. It would require furnishings and apparatus. There would be need for books and periodicals, as the general library is almost wholly wanting in books on sanitary subjects.¹¹²

Other members of the committee supported the remarks of Dr. Vaughan and emphasized the need for the University taking the leadership in doing "all in their power to establish a laboratory of sanitary science, and a system of instruction therein * * *."¹¹³ The remarks of this committee were, so the records state, fully discussed by the Regents and the proposed laboratory and system of instruction heartily endorsed.

A Department of Hygiene was established at the University in June, 1887.¹¹⁴ Dr. Victor C. Vaughan was appointed Director, and Frederick C. Novy, instructor in Hygiene. For a

¹¹²*Loc. cit.*

¹¹³*Loc. cit.*

¹¹⁴*Ibid.*, p. 1.

short while, Dr. Vaughan lectured on sanitary science in the school of political economy at the University.¹¹⁵ In the fall of 1887, he was made Dean of the Medical School, succeeding Dean Palmer.¹¹⁶ Thus was begun the institution which was to train future sanitarians and public health workers for the state.

¹¹⁵*Ibid.*, p. xliv.

¹¹⁶Burr, *op. cit.*, p. 492.

HISTORICAL NEWS AND COMMENTS

THE state's historical work lost a good friend in the death of Mr. Henry A. Haigh of Detroit who passed away at his home May 16 at the age of 88 years. Readers will recall the many articles he wrote for their instruction and pleasure.

Mr. Haigh was born in Dearborn in the old Haigh homestead constructed in 1834, one of the oldest in Michigan. The estate adjoins that of Mr. Henry Ford, and he and Mr. Ford were boyhood friends and schoolmates. He was graduated at Michigan Agricultural College in 1874, and at the University of Michigan in 1878.

Mr. Haigh early became interested in railroading, being the founder of railroad lines from Detroit to Cincinnati and to Milwaukee, and an interurban line from Detroit to Ypsilanti and Ann Arbor. For a half century he was in the banking business, and active in investment and other financial affairs which contributed to the growth of Detroit and Michigan.

In politics Mr. Haigh was a Republican, an active leader before his retirement in 1930. In 1888 he was a prominent member of the group who made the very creditable attempt to nominate Michigan's favorite son Gen. Russell A. Alger to be the Republican candidate for President of the United States, about which event he told delightfully in an address to the Michigan State Historical Society in May, 1923 (published in the April number of the Magazine for 1925, pp. 173-214). He was a delegate to the Republican national convention in 1892 and in 1896.

Among papers written by Mr. Haigh for the Magazine are, "Early Days in Dearborn," July-October number, 1921; "Later Days in Dearborn," July 1924; "The Michigan Club," October 1922; "Lansing in the Good Old Seventies," January 1929; "Early Days and Later Achievements of Henry Ford," Spring 1940; "Old Days and Early Authors of Michigan State College," April 1929; "Henry Ford's Typical Early American Village at Dearborn," July 1929; "The Old Ten Eyck Tavern,"

Summer 1931; and several articles on the Ford Collections at Dearborn, in issues for 1925, 1926, 1927, and 1937.

The editor has received from Mr. Glen O. Stewart, Alumni Secretary of Michigan State College, the following item dated March 7, 1940, which Mr. Haigh sent to him at that time in response to request for personal items from Alumni of the College. Mr. Haigh writes:

"All of my generation of Haighs of Dearborn attended Michigan State College.

My oldest brother, George W. Haigh, entered with the first class in 1857, and my next oldest brother, Thomas Haigh, entered the College in 1859. Neither remained to graduate. Both enlisted in the Civil War, with many others, and were swept away, never to return to complete the course, though both continued to love the College throughout their lives.

George became Captain of Company D. of the famous 24th Regiment of Michigan Volunteer Infantry and served throughout the War. Recently I came across some notes left by George concerning life at the College in those early days. He refers affectionately to "Big Allen," Adams Bailey, Albert Prentiss, Oscar Clute, and Gilbert Dickey who was killed at Gettysburg where George himself was very severely wounded.

Thomas Haigh, my next oldest brother, served with Fremont in Missouri for a time, and later became a Hospital Steward in Field Hospital and served under Grant.

Richard Haigh Jr. entered College in 1864 and graduated in 1869. He became Assistant Secretary of the College under Sanford Howard, and upon the death of the latter became Secretary *Pro-tempore* and served until 1873.

I entered the College in the Spring of 1871 and graduated in the Fall of 1874. It was a great period. The College became established and recognized as an institution of a new, important, and promising kind. It had a small but wonderful faculty. President Abbott was a man of much culture and a quality of kindness, conciliation, and quiet firmness that fitted well into his difficult task. Dr. Robert C. Kedzie, force-

ful, effective, was first of his kind as Professor of Agricultural Chemistry. Dr. Miles was the first professor of practical agriculture in the world, and he filled well his untried place. Professor Fairchild, who had the chair of literature, was to me the most engaging and entertaining of them all. Both Cook and Beal were fine, faithful and effective in their lines. I suppose that Beal, who came to the College when I did and remained for more than half a century, was probably the most beloved of all the teachers of that time.

In my time at M. A. C., the students worked three hours a day from Monday to Friday and liked it. George said that in his time the work was mainly chopping down trees in what is now the Campus. In my time there, fifteen years later, the work was partly grubbing out the stumps of those old trees.

To return now and witness the transition of that rather crude region into the most beautiful landscaped Campus in the world, is a delight unequalled in appreciative satisfaction.

My sister, Bessie Haigh, married Frank Gulley who graduated in 1880, and was among the first who paved the pleasant way for women in M. S. C. There were five of the Gulleys out of a family of nine who graduated or attended in those early years."

THE Michigan Historical Commission was represented at the 37th annual meeting of the American Association of Museums, at Williamsburg, Virginia, May 18 and 19, 1942, by Mr. C. J. Sherman, Director of the State Historical Museum at Lansing. Among the interesting items of the program reported by Mr. Sherman was the address at the opening session by Edward L. Bernays, of New York, who spoke on the subject, "The Museum's Job in War Time." Mr. Bernays presented a three-point program in the psychological battle-front in the national war effort, according to Mr. Sherman. He proposed that museums arrange exhibits to dramatize America's past and present to give Americans pride in their heritage; provide

constructive escapes for a public that needs mental relaxation through visual aids; and intensify the creative spirit essential to democracy's growth. Such a program, Mr. Sherman agrees, would strengthen further the national morale.

Among other informative addresses mentioned by Mr. Sherman as of special interest to historical museums were: "A Wartime Program For History Museums," by Arthur C. Parker, director, Rochester Museum of Arts and Sciences; "Museum Activities in Michigan," by Carl E. Guthe, director, University Museums, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor; "Cranbrook War Program," by Robert T. Hatt, director, Cranbrook Institute of Science, Bloomfield Hills, Michigan; "The Grand Rapids Museum in the Present Emergency," by Frank L. DuMond, director, Grand Rapids Public Museum.

Mr. Sherman also visited the Smithsonian Institution at Washington, D. C., which is headquarters of the American Association of Museums, of which the State Museum at Lansing is a member.

THE 68th annual meeting of the Michigan State Historical Society will be held at Bay City, June 19-20, with headquarters at Wenonah Hotel. Everyone who is interested in Michigan history is invited to attend. The central theme will be the pine lumber industry of the Bay City-Saginaw region.

The annual dinner will be Friday night, June 19, with Capt. J. K. Esler, U. S. Navy Ret. as principal speaker; subject, "What is the Great Lakes Region Contributing Toward the War Effort?" The famous Michigan lumberjack orchestra will furnish music. One of the speakers on the program will be Prof. Earl C. Beck of Central College of Education, whose delightful book, *Songs of the Michigan Lumberjacks*, was recently published by the University of Michigan Press. The dinner hour will be 6:45 o'clock.

On the opening day, Friday, at noon a get-acquainted lunch-

eon will be served. Both luncheon and dinner will be given at Wenonah Hotel, both informal, and prices nominal.

At the business session, discussion will be had and final action is expected to be taken, on revision of the constitution of the Society.

Saturday will be given over to visiting historic sites. The Bay County Historical Society's Museum extends a cordial welcome to all. A part of the day's program will be occupied with ceremonies attending dedication of the Marker memorializing the lumber industry of the Bay City-Saginaw region.

TRY THESE

(Answers on page 413)

1. In what famous document did these lines first appear: "Religion, morality and knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged?"
2. What Indian treaty affecting Michigan will have a centennial this year?
3. When, where and by what nations were the following forts established in Michigan: Fort Brady, Fort St. Joseph, Fort Gratiot, Fort Wilkins, Fort Pontchartrain, Fort Mackinac?
4. When and how was Wayne County established, and what were its original boundaries?
5. What important political event took place at Kalamazoo in 1856?
6. When and where was the first important newspaper published in Michigan?
7. What important event is connected with the name of William Austin Burt?
8. When and where was the first radio station opened in Michigan?
9. What was the first sail boat on the Great Lakes? The first steamboat?
10. What northern Michigan institution was opened September 15, 1885?

FROM the Weekly Newsletter of Wayne University we learn of a Wayne project through which Poland's wealth of folk traditions, with its tales, songs, dances, superstitions, and holiday customs, will be preserved for coming generations despite the war in Europe and the effacements of passing decades. To quote the Newsletter:

Through the efforts of the nationally known folklorist, Prof. Emelyn Gardner of Wayne University's English department, a group of research workers in Detroit are recording, on phonographic disks and in written reports, the life of old Poland as gleaned from the older generation of Detroit's 300,000 Polish-descended citizens. Clubs, choral societies, dancing organizations, and drama groups interested in Polish culture have helped in the task of disentangling the material from newly acquired American ideas and customs. The material assembled is "folk" in the strict sense of the word, most of it never having been written in any language but handed down from generation to generation.

In one phase of the research a special dictaphone apparatus once employed by the Columbia University folklorist, Prof. Dorothy Scarborough, has been used to record songs. Oral renditions then have been transcribed to written musical notes. The written songs now total 225.

Principal research workers in this phase have been Miss Vivian Ragan, 6002 Naples, and Miss Harriet Pawlowska, 4393 Kensington, as collectors; with Miss Virginia Hunt, 8120 E. Jefferson, and Miss Grace Engel, 15463 Asbury Park, as transcribers. All are Wayne graduate students, and with the exception of Miss Hunt all are teachers in the Detroit Public Schools.

Other assembled material includes tales of ghosts, witches, and devils; legendary songs from fishermen and peasants;

folk cures and proverbs; recipes and homemade remedies; traditions, games, and prayers. One of the leading collectors in this field has been Miss Mira Kosicki, 10252 Nardin, also a Wayne graduate student and Detroit school teacher.

The Polish work represents one of several folklore projects among foreign-speaking groups being conducted in Detroit under Miss Gardner's direction.

Interest aroused by work of Professor Gardner and others who seek to preserve for future generations the threatened folk culture of a shambled Europe has induced the Modern Language Association of America to undertake a nation-wide collecting project, under Professor Gardner's direction, among non-English-speaking groups.

As chairman of the four-member committee in charge, Miss Gardner made a report to the nation-wide assembly of the Association December 31 in Indianapolis.

The committee includes Prof. Harold W. Thompson, of Cornell University; Prof. Joseph M. Carriere, of Northwestern University; and Dr. Aurelio M. Espinoso, of Harvard University.

ANOTABLE year-long historical project has been completed by Wayne University, with the aid of WPA workers, the indexing of 37 annual reports of the Michigan Bureau of Labor Statistics, from 1884 through 1920. Data on occupations, population, wealth, and employment conditions are included in the reports, now made more easily accessible to research investigators and citizens. In immediate charge of the project for Wayne was Dr. Joe Norris, instructor in history at the University.

THE lost records of the Ohio Company of Virginia have been found and are now in the Darlington Memorial Library, University of Pittsburgh. They came to light in the private manuscript collection of William M. Darlington. While

these sources may not change radically our present knowledge of the history of the Ohio Company they should cast light into dark corners.

George Washington was among the wealthy and influential men who organized this Company (1748) for investment in lands for settlement west of the Alleghanies. George's brother, Lawrence, became chief manager of the Company's affairs, and upon his death the management passed to George Mason who was the great-grandfather of Michigan's first state governor, Stevens T. Mason, and author of the "Bill of Rights" incorporated in our national constitution as the first ten amendments.

The activities of the Ohio Company, it is well known, helped to precipitate the Seven Years War between France and England, one result of which was the expulsion of France from North America. The situation growing out of that war, in matters of British taxation to help pay the cost of the war, was a factor in precipitating the Revolutionary War. After the war the lands west of the Alleghanies were the first common national possession of the 13 original states, the basis for payment of soldiers of the Revolution and later of the War of 1812.

One historian, writing in 1846 stated: "No full history of the West can be written until the facts relative to the great land companies are better known," and of these the earliest and by far the most important was the Ohio Company of 1748. Its activities were important for the treaty provisions which included Michigan in the United States.

The Ohio Company papers now in the Darlington Library contain some 213 closely written pages, about three-fourths of which has not yet been published, estimated at about 450 printed pages of average size.

MR. GEORGE H. TOLBERT, president of Cass County Historical Society, Cassopolis, has kindly provided for the Magazine a story of "The Bookfellow Library," a most interesting institution destined to be of wide interest and influence. He writes:

Several miles west of Cassopolis, just off M-60, "the Order of Bookfellows", an International Association of Readers and Writers, are erecting a Library building and Librarian's cottage.

The Library building, a stone structure, is picturesquely located on a high hilltop and commands a gorgeous view of miles of beautiful scenery,—wooded hills and rolling farm lands. There are three rooms in the building, a large center assembly room, under which is a basement, a book-stack room and a reading room. An outdoor terrace, facing south, will when completed be a delightful spot for Summer reading.

An outstanding feature of the main room is the fireplace memorial for Earl Reed, painter and writer, who found inspiration for his subjects along the shores of Lake Michigan. Peggy Jamieson, the famous sculptor, presented the magnificent terra-cotta relief which makes the fireplace so unusual. In this room, too, is a stained glass window, a gift of the Chicago Poetry Club.

Imbedded in the outer stone walls are memorial tablets honoring noted Bookfellows and authors. Some of these are Katherine Lee Bates; Emerson Hough, author of "The Covered Wagon"; George Sterling; Sarah Teesdale; Harriet Monroe; Calvin Coolidge; and Hamlin Garland.

The Library will house rare and unusual books, first editions, autographed copies, also books of research value to writers. Among the books already collected, more than 5000 in number, there are over a hundred volumes from the collection of Richard Brinsley Sheridan, books from the libraries of David Garrick, Edward Gibbon, Charles Dickens, Thomas Carlyle, the Brownings, Thomas Jefferson and others.

The cottage, to be called Hilltop Cottage, is under construc-

tion. It is about sixteen feet from the Library and will be used as a residence for the Librarian.

Later a "Hamlin Garland" guest cottage is to be built on the Library grounds. A special Hamlin Garland committee is sponsoring a memorial volume of some of Garland's literary works. When this volume is completed and published, the proceeds from its sale will be used for the building.

The "Order of Bookfellows" was founded in 1919 by George Steele Seymour of Chicago, who is Bookfellow No. 1. Some of the objectives of the Association are, to foster friendly association of booklovers and authors, to advocate the reading and owning of good books, to promote good taste in literature, to honor great writings and writers, particularly those that have withstood the test of time, and "to carry into life the influence of good books in inculcating lessons of friendliness, tolerance and sympathy, the open mind, the broader view, and more complete understanding."

The organization is now international in scope and has members in many parts of the world and includes a great number of famous authors. The present advisory Board is composed of the following people:

John G. Neihardt, Chairman

Henry Seidel Canby
Curtis Hidden Page
Carl Van Doren
Irving Bacheller
John Erskine

Ellen Glasgow
Dorothy Canfield Fisher
Hermann Hagedorn
Conrad Richter
Edward Davison

Sir Hugh Walpole and Hamlin Garland have been members of the Advisory Board.

Flora Warren Seymour, Bookfellow No. 2, is clerk of the Order, and publisher of *The Step Ladder*, a monthly magazine of distinct literary value, devoted to essays, poems, book reviews, short stories, etc. It keeps Bookfellows informed as to progress being made, reports gift books, and tells what other Bookfellows are doing.

The Step Ladder is sent free to all members in good standing. It is now in its twenty-eighth volume. The magazine carries no advertising and is printed solely in the interest of its readers. Each year it sponsors a prize poetry contest. Flora Warren Seymour, George S. Seymour, Hoyt H. Hudson, and Carl Edwin Burkland compose the editorial staff of *The Step Ladder*.

Flora Warren Seymour is a writer of considerable note, has devoted a great many years to study of the American Indian, and in 1941 her thirteenth book, *Indian Agents of the Old Frontier*, was published.

George S. Seymour is a poet of ability and has written "Hilltop in Michigan"—a legend of the Bookfellow Library. He is also editor of the annual *Poetry Anthology* published by the Order.

The Torch Press of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, in conjunction with the Bookfellows, offers attractive publishing service to members who desire to have their work in book form.

Membership in the organization is open to booklovers everywhere at an annual charge of \$2.00, which includes a subscription to *The Step Ladder*. Life memberships are \$40.00, proceeds from which are at present being used to help build the Bookfellow Library.

As soon as the building and grounds are suitably completed and a Librarian secured, all the books will be moved from Chicago headquarters and placed on the bookshelves where they will be available to Bookfellows. At various times special exhibits of rare books, autographs, etc. will be prepared for public exhibit. It is the hope of those sponsoring the project that the Library will become a mecca for all booklovers and that many will avail themselves of the opportunity to visit Hilltop.

An annual Bookfellow picnic and get together is held at the Library in late summer. A picnic dinner is followed by a program, round table discussion, reading of original poetry, plays, etc. Later when circumstances permit, a week in each

summer is to be set aside for an annual assembly and literary conference.

The Bookfellow organization is non-commercial in spirit, and cooperative in aim. It pays no salaries, dividends, or profits to any one.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. S. Seymour devote a great deal of time and effort to this worthy work and to their leadership goes credit for its advancement. They may be reached at 4917 Blackstone Avenue, Chicago, Illinois. They are always glad to hear from Booklovers everywhere, and urge that you drop in to visit them when in Chicago.

ANSWERS

1. In "An Ordinance, for the government of the territory of the United States Northwest of the River Ohio," enacted by the Continental Congress in the City of New York, July 13, 1787, for which reason it is commonly known as "The Ordinance of 1787."
2. The Chippewa treaty of 1842 which ceded a large part of the Upper Peninsula to the Federal government.
3. Fort Brady, in 1822, at Sault Ste. Marie, by the United States; Fort St. Joseph, in 1697, near Niles, by the French; Fort Gratiot, in 1814, at the site of Port Huron, by the United States; Fort Wilkins, in 1843, at Copper Harbor, by the United States; Fort Pontchartrain, in 1701, at Detroit, by the French; Fort Mackinac, originally at St. Ignace, in 1679, by the French, transferred to the south side of the Straits about 1720, occupied by the British in 1761 and by them transferred to Mackinac Island in 1780-81.
4. Wayne County was established August 15, 1796, by proclamation of Winthrop Sargeant who was then secretary of the Northwest Territory. By his order Wayne County was made to include the whole of the lower peninsula of Michigan, the northern parts of Ohio and Indiana,

much of Wisconsin, and lands north to the national boundary in Lake Superior.

5. Abraham Lincoln delivered his first and only Michigan address at Kalamazoo, August 27, 1856, campaigning for John C. Fremont for President of the United States.
6. Michigan's first important newspaper was the *Detroit Gazette*, first issued July 25, 1817. A small sheet, *The Michigan Essay, or Impartial Observer*, published but one issue so far as known, in 1809, at Detroit.
7. William Austin Burt, surveyor, discovered iron ore in the Upper Peninsula, in Marquette County, September 19, 1844, on the site of the present city of Negaunee.
8. Michigan's first radio station was opened at Detroit (WWJ) by the *Detroit News* August 20, 1920. It was the pioneer station in the United States.
9. The first sailboat on the Great Lakes was the "Griffin," launched by LaSalle on Lake Erie August 7, 1679. The first steamboat was the side-wheeler "Walk-in-the-Water" which made its first trip, from Buffalo to Detroit, in August 1818.
10. Michigan College of Mines opened at Houghton, in the "Copper Country," Keweenaw Peninsula, August 15, 1885.

NOTES CONCERNING THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES

The *Seventh Annual Report of the Archivist of the United States* (95 p.), recently published, describes the work of The National Archives during the fiscal year 1940-41, including its contributions to the national defense program, its assistance in the various fields of scholarly research, and its services to the general public.

Over a hundred accessions of records were made by The National Archives during the quarter ending March 31, 1942, according to *National Archives Accessions* No. 9, the latest quarterly supplement to the *Guide to the Material in The National Archives*. The volume of material covered is the largest ever to be accessioned in a single quarter, and the extreme diversity of research materials included is illustrated in the chronological scope of the material, ranging from original population schedules for the census of 1790, on the one hand, to the records

of the Division of Agriculture of the recent National Defense Advisory Commission (a predecessor of the War Production Board), 1939-41, on the other hand. Material on the first World War, which continues to be particularly useful for wartime research, includes War Department records of the Judge Advocate General and of the Inspector General pertaining to the American Expeditionary Forces; Commerce Department files on salvage, merchant marine recruitment, and industrial co-operation; records of the Capital Issues Committee; records of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance; and records of various post-war claims boards of the War and Navy Departments.

In response to the research needs of certain war agencies, two analytical lists of material in The National Archives were recently completed, entitled *List of Climatological Records in The National Archives* (lxii, 160 p.) and *Materials in the National Recovery Administration Files of Interest to the Office of Production Management and Other Defense Agencies* (162 p.), the latter issued in cooperation with the former OPM. The first five numbers in a new series of *Reference Information Circulars*, which describe materials in The National Archives relating to the Philippine Islands (6 p.), the Southern and Western Pacific areas (14 p.), France, Belgium, and the Netherlands (12 p.), the Balkan states (4 p.), and the Scandinavian countries (5 p.), have been issued primarily for the guidance of wartime officials engaged in research. Other recent processed documents available include *Historical Units of Agencies of the First World War*, by Elizabeth B. Drewry (19 p.), and a *Select List of Publications and Processed Documents of The National Archives* (2 p.).

NOTES CONCERNING THE FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT LIBRARY AT HYDE PARK, N. Y.

Papers recently transferred to the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library by the President include White House files of correspondence relating to the following subjects: modification of the Volstead Act and repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment, 1933, administration of the National Industrial Recovery Act, and proposals for its restitution, 1933-37, veterans' compensation legislation, 1933-39, regulation of radio broadcasting, 1933-40, the "pump-priming" program of 1938, and the President's proposal of April 14, 1939, for a European peace. Also received was part of one of the President's personal files consisting of letters received from the general public commenting on the radio addresses made by him from October 23, 1940, to December 9, 1941.

Dr. John S. Curtiss, Assistant Archivist, has been granted leave of absence from the Library for the duration of the war to work in the

Office of the Coordinator of Information, Washington. Dr. Curtiss will serve in the Division of Special Information as an expert on Russian affairs.

May 1, 1942

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY IN MICHIGAN NEWSPAPERS

(Michigan State College lost one of its most gifted sons in the passing of Dean Eugene Davenport, great Educator and noted author and writer. He made a great record as Dean of the Illinois College of Agriculture. Mr. M. L. Cook devotes his column in the Hastings *Banner* of January 15, 1941, to pay the following tribute to Dean Davenport.—Ed.)

In the history of Barry county no man has been more highly esteemed than Dean Eugene Davenport of Woodland. His distinguished service as an educator, his contributions to agriculture, his public service and personal worth, brought honor and distinction to Barry county, and to Woodland township, where he was born June 20, 1856. His passing was in his fine rural home, "The Maples," in that township, March 31, 1941, rich in years and honors.

In the field of agriculture, in which he specialized, he went very far; for he had the trained mind and the investigating spirit of the scientist. He ranked deservedly high as an educator. His marked executive ability was demonstrated in his development of the Illinois College of Agriculture. Starting with a very small number of students, his capable management brought to it a student body of several thousand young men and women. He was widely known as an author of books and treatises on agriculture and stock raising. He wrote numerous special articles for the Saturday Evening Post, the Country Gentleman and for other well-known and widely-read publications. While he made no pretensions to oratorical ability, he was a gifted speaker, who could express his clear thoughts in plain words that would put his meaning across to his audience. While he was always dignified, it was not a feeling of superiority that made him so. His was a natural, inborn dignity. He was always very approachable, always gracious and courteous. He was the very soul of integrity, scorned shams, pretense and trickery. He loved his friends, and they could never doubt his friendship. He was a sincere Christian man, to whom Christ had become "the Way, the Truth and the Life." He was one of America's great and gifted men.

Eugene was the son and only child of George M. and Esther S. Davenport, who came to Woodland from northern Ohio, in June, 1855. The father first purchased 80 acres, to which he later added 160 acres. He knew good land when he saw it. His farm is one of the finest in that spendid township.

The story of the father's decision to become a farmer reveals the Davenport characteristics of independence and good judgment. He was a carpenter by trade, and a good one. There were no planing mills then. A carpenter had to take the rough lumber as it came from the saw, plane and shape it for its intended uses. One day while Mr. Davenport was one of a group of carpenters working under a boss on a good-sized building, in Toledo, he noticed that the boss gave the hardest and most disagreeable part of the work to the oldest carpenter who was a skilled artisan. Right then and there he decided that if that was to be his lot when he grew old, then he was through with that trade. He determined that he would own a farm and be his own boss. So he came to Michigan, found in Woodland the 80 acres he wanted and bought it. Later, to earn money for carrying on his farm work, he did build a few of the best houses in that township. But farming and developing the country was always his first objective.

Eugene Davenport grew to manhood on that Woodland farm. His parents had had meager educational advantages. They determined that their son must have the best they could give him. He attended the district school, also the Woodland village school. Eugene loved farming as did his parents. Michigan had established the first agricultural college in the world. How natural that this young man and his parents should decide that he attend that college. He completed his course and was awarded the degree of Bachelor of Science by his Alma Mater in 1878. He returned to the home farm, and his father deeded half of it to the son.

Other degrees and honors came to our subject later. In 1884 he was given the M. S. Degree by the Michigan Agricultural College, and in 1895 it awarded him the degree of LL.D. He

was given a D. Sc. degree by Iowa State College in 1907. The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by the University of Kentucky in 1913, and the same degree came to him from the University of Illinois in 1931. He was an Emeritus life member of the American Association of Agricultural Scientists; a member of the Illinois and Michigan Academies of Science; also of the American Livestock Breeders Association, and of the Authors Club of London, England.

Eugene Davenport's first teaching experience came in the Michigan Agricultural College in 1888, when he was made assistant botanist. In 1889 he was made professor of practical agriculture, also superintendent of the college farm, serving for two years. In 1891 Louis Zuroz, a wealthy Brazilian, having decided to establish in his country an agricultural college similar to the one in Michigan, and to give it to Brazil, offered to Eugene Davenport the task of founding such a college in that country. Unfortunately a revolution broke out in Brazil before the project could be completed. Returning to America, he went to the Woodland farm, expecting it would be the scene of his activities for the rest of his days. The farm had expanded to 300 acres and a home was built on it for Eugene and his family. He was glad to feel that his life work was now settled. But it was not.

In 1894 an opening came for the junior partner of Davenport & Son from Illinois University. It offered such great possibilities and such substantial rewards that father and son agreed it ought to be accepted. It gave Eugene his coveted opportunity to apply his ideals of teaching agriculture, and of developing a college to train young people for farming. So he became the Dean of the Illinois College of Agriculture, which is a part of the Illinois University. He served in that capacity for 27 years, retiring in 1922 with the title "Dean Emeritus and Vice President of Illinois University." He returned to his Woodland home, "The Maples," and remained there until his decease last March. He rebuilt his house, enlarging and modernizing it, equipping it with its own electric light and

power plant and with every convenience one could find in a city home. He did not build that fine house as a place where he could rest in idleness. He spent much time in writing articles for the magazines, he read, he thought and planned. Rest to him meant a change of work, not inactivity.

Dean Davenport's record as head of the Illinois College of Agriculture was outstanding. There was little else than a name when he started with a very few students. In a comparatively few years it had become the leading agricultural college of this country, drawing several thousand students from every quarter of the United States, from every continent and from nearly every country on our globe. The Dean was always accessible to any student, ready with wise counsel to aid him do his work as a student, or help him to face life hopefully. He would advise them about their college courses or their personal conduct. Every student knew that in Dean Davenport he had a wise and sincere friend. So he won their respect, their admiration, and their love.

While acting as Dean he did a remarkable piece of extension work that benefitted the state as well as its farmers. He pioneered a movement to procure a complete soil map of Illinois. Soils were tested in every field of every farm, and a soil map made, showing the character of the soil and for what crops it was fitted. These were accessible to the owners of the farms. If soil borings and tests indicated mineral wealth, that was reported—particularly if it promised profitable development. His work as Dean and as head of the extension service won the approval of cities as well as rural districts, hence the Illinois legislature gave him and his work liberal support.

During the first World War, Dean Davenport was not only consulted, but was commissioned, by President Wilson to do important work in getting data as to food and food products and the best means of insuring adequate crops. When the Dean retired from college work in 1922, he continued his

interest in such subjects, and spent much time in research and investigation.

Dean Davenport's willingness to serve others was an outstanding characteristic, especially in his home town and county. He often spoke at dinner clubs, teachers' meetings and religious gatherings, never taking compensation. He always had something to say that was worth hearing. He was a great friend of public education. His efforts and sound advice had much influence in securing for Woodland its township school, of which its citizens are all so justly proud.

Dean Davenport was married to Miss Emma Jane Coats, of Woodland, November 2, 1881. A daughter died in infancy. A second daughter, Margaret, (Mrs. H. B. Tukey) died in 1930. She was a beautiful, bright, cultured woman, very devoted to her three children and to her husband. Her death was a great blow to Dean and Mrs. Davenport. While she was their only child, she was brought up in a way that made her think of others and to do what she could to help them—a genuine, true woman and a wonderful mother.

Not long after Mrs. Davenport died in 1935, and to perpetuate her memory, the Dean purchased and gave to Woodland township a tract of virgin maple forest land adjoining the Woodland township cemetery. This tract was dedicated in the name of his beloved wife, who had been his helpful companion for 54 years. He did much to interest the people of Woodland in beautifying that cemetery.

I must mention one of the many fine things which Dean Davenport did, for it was so fitting and characteristic of him. While he was serving as Dean of the Illinois College of Agriculture, he wrote and had printed in the Woodland News a beautiful tribute to his father. I wish I could obtain a copy of it to reprint now; for it was a classic. It was not a fulsome eulogy. It was a fine putting into words of what that son felt he owed his father. If that close relationship existed in every home between every father and his son or sons, this would be a different and a far better world. That tribute not

only voiced a son's sincere admiration and love for his wise and helpful parent, but it also expressed a son's deep appreciation. Right here some one may say: "Suppose the Davenports had lived on New York's overcrowded East Side, or in the Chicago Stockyards district, would that tribute ever have been written?" My answer would be that parents with such love and appreciation would not have remained in that East Side or in that Stockyards district. Love like that would find a way out of unwholesome surroundings, for "love never fails," the Good Book tells us. It is still the "greatest thing in the world."

Dean Davenport was a man of great ability, wide vision and deep culture. He shared these with and for others. To these qualities he added clean living, integrity, sincere friendliness, unfailing good will and courtesy. The world was poorer when he passed on. We who knew him are happy in our memories of him, for he gave to the world a good, useful life, and walked humbly before his Maker.

Other notable articles in recent issues of Michigan newspapers, Jan. 1 to March 31, 1942:

Alma Record Journal—Feb. 20, "Progress of the Country Newspaper" (continued Feb. 26).

Battle Creek Enquirer-News—March 8, "Centenary of Arrival of Medical and Legal Professions in Barry County," announced: March 22, "Sojourner Truth."

Bay City Times—Illustrated articles by Bert Stoll: Jan. 1, "Mikado, Center of Farming Area in Alcona County," name to be changed; Jan. 11, "Au Gres;" Jan. 18, "Omar;" Jan. 25, "Tawas City and East Tawas;" March 1, "Rose City;" March 29, "Detroit and Mackinac Railway."

Brown City Banner—March 26, "History of Flynn Township," by Ben H. Isles, Supervisor.

Cadillac Evening News—Jan. 12, "Tabloid History of Cadillac," by Mrs. T. Walter Kelly.

Centreville Observer—March 26, early history of St. Joseph County, “Fawn River,” by Charles Weissert.

Dearborn Press—Jan. 15, work of the Dearborn Historical Commission discussed by Floyd Haight, president.

Detroit Free Press—Jan. 18, “Grim Humor of Pioneers Echoed in Epitaphs,” by Donald Schram; Jan. 23, “Old Cannon May Be Junked to Roar Again for Freedom” (historic guns from Perry’s battle on Lake Erie); Jan. 25, “Forty Years Across Detroit Footlights,” (illustrated), by Len G. Shaw, drama editor of the *Free Press*, begins series of articles on the early Detroit theater; “Camera Caravan” series, “seeing Michigan,” (illustrated) continues.

Detroit News—Jan. 1, George W. Stark reaches the 1830’s in his series “Detroit: City of Destiny.” March 31 issue reaches the “gay nineties;” Jan. 25, Pictorial section, “Historic Sault Ste. Marie.”

Escanaba Press—John P. Norton, continued through the winter his articles on “Early Escanaba Days.” Indian meaning of the city’s name is discussed March 22, and pioneer lumbering history March 29.

Flint Journal—Jan. 15, remodeled 100 year old home once occupied by Fenton R. McCreery, U. S. Ambassador to Mexico and Honduras, passes into commercial use (picture).

Fremont Times-Indicator—March 8, Civil War muster rolls in the possession of Mrs. Nellie Smalligan.

Grand Haven Daily Tribune—March 23, history of the Grand Haven telephone exchange through 60 years.

Grand Rapids Herald—Jan. 18, “People and Places About Grand Haven,” by Tom Molloy.

Imlay City Times—March 19, History of Dryden, Lapeer County, by Bell M. Waters.

Ironwood Times—Feb. 25 and 26, early history of Ironwood, Bessemer and Gogebic County (illustrated); “Do You Remember When—,” a weekly broadcast over WJMS by *Times* editor H. O. Sonnesyn.

Jackson Citizen-Patriot—March 15, Orrin Blackman's collection of Wildcat bank notes (illustrated).

Lake Orion Review—Jan. 16, History of Lake Orion through 100 years.

Lansing State Journal—Beginning Jan. 4, Sunday edition continued through the winter several series: Harold G. Lee's "Know Your Michigan," (illustrated); Maynard Hill's "Looking In On State Affairs," and Earl R. Pitt's "Ye Old Photograph Album;" Jan. 21, editorial comment on the *Michigan History Magazine*; March 11, reminiscences of old mercantile firms, by Charles Opdyke; March 22, Potterville history.

Lawton Leader—March 19, "How Southern Michigan's Early Settlers Broke Up the Horse Stealing Racket," by Dana P. Smith.

Ludington Daily News—Feb. 13, "Memories of Lincoln Village," by F. P. Alexander; Feb. 27, Mason County's first house (picture);

Marquette Mining Journal—March 25, biographical sketch of George Shiras 3rd, nationally famous naturalist.

Oxford Leader—March 12, Robert M. Corbit presents history of Congregational Church at Oxford.

Port Huron Times Herald—"In the Good Old Days" column continued.

Sault Ste. Marie News—"Personal History," interviews by J. E. Bayliss and others with pioneers, for Chippewa Historical Society, in issues for March.

Sparta Sentinel-Leader—March 12, 60th anniversary of Telephone service in Sparta observed.

Vermontville Echo—March 12, "Retrospective of By-Gone Days," by G. B. W.

Whitchall Forum—March 19, "In the Old Home Town," by L. J. Berman.

